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Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., should be addressed to the COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS
OF
PITTSBURGH
FOR
1874!

The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, will contain the Sixth Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.
RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.
PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal and Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron.
NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.
RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.
STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.
RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc., etc.
MAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show the wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference.

Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

Mail Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 27, 1875.

Mr. Shimer read in place a bill relative to county, township and borough levies.

Mr. Rutan offered a resolution in favor of increasing the national revenue by insead taxes on whisky and tobacco, instead of tea and coffee, which passed.

Mr. Rutan's bill extending the time for building railroads, was recommitted.

The following bills passed second reading:

Relative to days of grace for negotiable paper.

Relative to the preservation of the contents of ballot boxes in Congressional contested elections.

Supplement to the *quo warranto* act to prevent kidnapping and concealment of children.

Authorizing Common Pleas Judges to hold Orphans' Courts in certain cases.

The following passed third reading:

Amending the act of last year so as to allow married women to transfer liens as well as stocks.

Providing for the surrender of the franchises of road companies over such portions of their roads as are within cities.

Supplement to the General Railroad law relative to narrow gauge railroads.

The supplement to the Game law was taken up and again postponed.

HOUSE.

The Philadelphia Police Magistrate bill, agreed upon by several associations of the city on Saturday, passed second reading.

Mr. Graham's bill relating to the terms of municipal officers, passed first reading.

POLITICAL.

New Jersey.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.
TRENTON, January 27.—The Legislature to-day elected Theodore F. Randolph United States Senator by a vote of 43, to 31 for George M. Robeson.

Wisconsin.

NO SENATOR ELECTED.
CHICAGO, January 27.—A *Journal* special says that on the first ballot in the State Legislature, at Madison, this morning, Spencer received 59 votes; Bragg, 52, and the rest scattering. There was no election.

Nevada.

INDIANA RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 27.—With reference to the action of General De Trobriand in New Orleans, a resolution was adopted by the Senate of Nevada, by a 14 to 7 party vote, disapproving of interference of the military with the civil power, finding Trobriand not guilty of any willful wrong, approving the course of the President in the Louisiana difficulty and expressing confidence that he will in the future, as in the past, execute the laws with justice and moderation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio valley, cloudy and rainy weather, but followed during the afternoon and night by clearing and colder weather. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, cloudy and rainy or snowy weather, followed by rising barometer, north or northwest winds, falling temperature and clearing weather.

Charles H. Davis has been appointed storekeeper for the First Ohio district.

The annual convention of the Ohio Laborymen's Association met at Cleveland yesterday.

The authorities of Havana have pardoned Garcia, who sold the stolen Murillo picture, to go free.

The steamship Republic arrived this morning from Liverpool, with Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris on board.

Vienna dispatch says Spain has paid many a money indemnity, by which Gustav affair has been settled.

The Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Railroad was sold yesterday to Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, for one million dollars.

Rev. Thomas N. Dudley, late rector of Christ church, Baltimore, was yesterday consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

The Home Rule members of the British Parliament have decided not to take part in the meeting for the election of a Liberal leader.

The late Mrs. Ann White Yosse, of Boston, in her will, just made public, bequeathed $25,000 to the public institutions of the city.

The mercury has fallen twenty-eight deg., at Omaha, within the past twenty-four hours, and there are indications that it will go still lower.

The Kalakaua and suite arrived at San Francisco Tuesday night. They will leave for Honolulu, by the flagship Pensacola, on the first of February.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1875.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to establish certain telegraphic lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph. Referred. This is the same bill introduced in the House on the 25th inst.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution to repeal the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses of Congress in regard to the counting of the electoral vote. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz, in regard to Louisiana, and Mr. THURMAN continued the debate.

Mr. CONKLING obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, with the understanding that he would go on to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the Journal and the disposition of some routine business, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, called up the motion made by him last session, when the House Civil Rights bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, to reconsider that action of the House. This is a privileged motion, and can be called up at any time.

Mr. RANDALL immediately raised the question of its consideration, but before any action could be taken upon it he supplemented it with a motion to adjourn, and that motion was, in turn, supplemented by a motion by Mr. ELDRIDGE that when the House adjourn it be to meet Friday next. These two motions alternating, and only varied by a motion to adjourn over till Saturday, were the only questions on which for nearly three hours the House was called upon to act. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and as that process consumes half an hour or over, according as the Clerk calls the names fast or slow, and they were called very slow, the House had passed upon each of these motions three or four times within the period usually given to a day's sitting. In the meantime, no proposition for adjustment or compromise came from either side. It was understood that the members on the Republican side were determined to force the House to a direct vote on the Civil Rights bill, and it was equally manifest that the Democrats were all decidedly determined to prevent it. It was a mere question of physical endurance. At one time Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, seemed to have an offer of compromise to submit, but he was prevented from doing so by calls for the regular order. When the proceeding had gone on for some four hours, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose and said that he had a proposition to make.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, speaking for the Democratic side of the House, said that they had no objection, but the opportunity was given to that side for a reply.

After some objections were made and withdrawn, Mr. BUTLER was allowed to make his proposition. He said: We have now wasted four hours of public time on the question of the consideration of the Civil Rights bill. I desire to say to the opposite side of the House that if the bill is allowed to be considered, we on this side of the House will permit all proper opportunity for debate, and will permit all proper germane amendments to be offered, so that the simple question is the question of the consideration of a public measure, leaving every man to move his amendments and to make such speeches as the House will listen to, and leaving the bill to be considered fairly and properly.

Mr. McCRARY here asked for the reading of a resolution which he had prepared.

Objections were made by members on the Democratic side to the resolution being read by the Clerk, whereupon Mr. BUTLER said he would embody it as a part of his statement, and he proceeded to read it himself. It was, that on a motion to reconsider two hours should be allowed for debate, of which half but thirty minutes should be allowed to the opponents of the measure, and that when the bill came before the House, four hours should be allowed for debate, of which one-half should be given to the opponents of the bill; that six amendments should be allowed to be offered and voted on separately, but that no dilatory motions should be allowed.

Mr. RANDALL replied. He said: In reply to the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, as for myself, as there is a special order assigned for to-day, the Postoffice Appropriation bill, I propose that we shall proceed to dispose of all other regular appropriation bills. Then, after we have thus provided for everything necessary to carry on the Government from the first of July, 1875, to the first of July, 1876, let the struggle as to this Civil Rights bill come on; after all, it is a question of physical endurance. This side of the House, so far as I know, wants to avoid an extra session of Congress on the 4th of March next.

Mr. BUTLER—My answer to that proposition is: First, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is not a member of the Committee on Appropriations, which has control of appropriation bills; and, second, that the majority of this House, which is responsible to the country for legislation, cannot permit the minority to dictate what legislation we shall present for consideration to the House and to the country.

The negotiations were here abruptly broken off by calls for the regular order from both sides, but more particularly from the Republican side, and the monotonous call of the roll on the usual dilatory motions was proceeded with.

There is no prospect of any legislation to-night. The only break in the monotony of roll call since the offer of Butler to present a basis of compromise, has been the presentation by Mr. DAWES of the credentials of his colleague-elect, Mr. Stevens, who was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Crocker. The credentials were read and Mr. Stevens was sworn in and took his seat. On the last call, 205 members answered to their names, showing that a comparative small number have grown weary of the fight, and most of these were, perhaps, in and around the Capitol.

Later—The House at this hour—1:35 A. M.—is still filibustering, with no prospects of an adjournment.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

SUCCESSION TO CHINESE THRONE.

LONDON, January 27.—Advices from China say that the grandson of Prince Tun, uncle of the late Emperor, will probably succeed to the throne.

Spain.

PREPARATIONS FOR BATTLE IN NAVARRE.

LONDON, January 27.—Forty thousand troops are massed around Tafalla for an attack upon the main Carlist positions at Puerta la Reina and Carascal Pass, commanding the road to Pampeluna. King Alfonso will participate in the operations of his troops.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 27,—Steamship Gaelic, from New York, arrived out.

LONDON, January 27.—Steamships Bolivia, from New York, and Hibernian, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 27—3 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for four months' bills was 3 1-16 per cent. or 15-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account 93¾@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 102¼. New York Central 93; Erie 26; preferred 41¾. Tallow 43s.

FRANKFORT, January 27.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 98½.

PARIS, January 27.—Rentes 62 francs 47½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 27.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 5,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Receipts, 10,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—short clear middles 35s. Shoulders 35s. Sugar cured hams 52s.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a Deputy Sheriff.

CAIRO, January 27.—Henry T. Martin, Deputy Sheriff of Alexander county, committed suicide here last night, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The motive is unknown.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Titusville Man Choked to Death While Eating Raw Beef.

From the Titusville *Herald* of the 27th we get the following particulars of a singular accident in that city:

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Lewis Smith, a cigar maker by trade, was choked to death at his residence, No. 44 Franklin street, known as the Commercial Hotel, under the following circumstances: Mr. John Boyle, his son-in-law, and himself have been in the habit of eating raw beef, and the deceased brought in a piece of steak to the bar-room of the hotel for Mr. Boyle. He cut a piece off the meat, put pepper and salt on it and quietly proceeded to eat it. He had no sooner placed it in his mouth than he showed symptoms of choking, and expired in great agony in about two minutes.

Justice Stronse was summoned, and proceeded to empanel a jury and held an inquest. A *post mortem* examination by the physicians revealed the fact that the meat, weighing an ounce and three-quarters, had lodged in his wind-pipe and caused strangulation. Smith leaves a wife and six children.

The Carlists deny that they have entered into negotiations with the Alfonsists.

THE GREAT SCANDAL

MOULTON'S TESTIMONY ALL IN.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Wm. T. West and Franklin Woodruff on the Stand.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Moulton vacated the witness chair, and Mrs. Bradshaw was called. She gave her name as Margaret A. Bradshaw, and said: I have resided in Brooklyn twenty-three years. My husband's name is Andrew Bradshaw; am a communicant of Plymouth church, and have been connected with it twenty-two years. My name is on the church roll still. I know Theodore Tilton and Mrs. Tilton. Our families exchanged visits. Mrs. Tilton had been my most intimate friend. I generally visited two or three times a week. I know Mr. Beecher. He frequently made pastoral visits to my house, but I did not very often pay social visits to his home. I saw the charges made by Mr. West again. Mr. Tilton, of slandering Mr. Beecher, after they were made. I was asked to be a witness with regard to those charges. After seeing the charges, I had a communication with Mr. Beecher. I wrote to Mrs. Beecher.

Judge Fullerton asked for the letter from the defense, who said they had not time to examine their papers, but promised to find it as soon as possible.

The witness continued: I preserved a copy of the letter I sent to Mr. Beecher, and had a letter in reply from Mr. Beecher. [Produced and identified.] I always considered Tilton's family an ordinarily happy one. I think no one could know Mrs. Tilton and not love her. I never knew of any serious trouble among them, up to within three or four years. Three years, I think.

The copy of the letter of Mrs. Bradshaw was read in evidence, telling Beecher she had been summoned before the Church Committee and she would abide entirely by what he would say, asking for an interview, saying Elizabeth R. Tilton had made no confession to her and directing him to reply.

Mr. Moulton was cross-examined by Mr. Shearman: I think that after Mr. West had prepared his charges he read them to me to see if they were correct. It was then a very short time before I wrote my letter. Mrs. Tilton was an ordinarily devoted wife and mother during 1869, '70 and '71. She was as devoted as I have ever known her. I have no special remembrance of her demeanor in the fall of 1870. I was acquainted with the religious views of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton during these years. I seldom saw Beecher and Mrs. Tilton together. Their only contact at those times was eminently proper and decorous.

The defense announced that this was all they had to ask the witness, who retired, and the usual recess was taken.

After recess, ex-Judge Fullerton called Wm. T. West to the stand. He said: I am cashier in a bank in New York, and reside in Brooklyn. I was in Plymouth church from 1870 to 1873, and was a member of the Examining Committee in 1870. Mr. Beecher requested to be appointed a committee of one to see Mr. Tilton, after the Woodhull scandal was published, and was so appointed. Mr. Beecher reported to the committee having seen Mr. Tilton; that he (Tilton) was in a critical position; that he had had many troubles and was deeply surrounded by bad influences, and he thought Tilton should be left to his friends and no action taken by the church. I called on Mr. Beecher in November, 1874, and informed him that he had been appointed one of a sub-committee to see Tilton in reference to his position in the Woodhull matter. Mr. Beecher replied that he was very busy then, but would meet the committee in about three weeks. Mr. Beecher said this story of Woodhull's was a reply on the words of two prostitutes, but that if any person of responsibility made these attacks I would see how soon he could dispose of them. I told him Tilton was a responsible person, and that if he set forth these stories he should be expelled from the church. No card was published, to my knowledge, in the *Golden Age* denying the charges. The next interview with Beecher was on the 27th of June, 1873, when I made charges against Tilton before the Examining Committee. The same day the charges were placed before the committee on July 1st, 1873. When my charges were submitted to the committee, Beecher spoke to me before the session was taking the right course, but he thought this was not the proper time to submit the charges, as many of the members were absent in the country. When Mr. Tilton spoke to me his tone was angry and threatening. Before I presented the charges to the committee I told Mr. Beecher their substance.

Mr. Fullerton read the charges preferred by Mr. West against Theodore Tilton before the Committee.

The witness continued: These charges were returned to me by the committee for amendment. Mr. Beecher had the same knowledge of the amended charges as of the former, leaving out the third specification. [The amended charges were read by Mr. Fullerton.] The amended charges were submitted to the committee on the 2d of September, 1873. The committee adopted resolutions on the charges.

The witness was asked the nature of the resolutions, but the question was objected to by the defense, on the ground that it had not been shown that Beecher or the witness was present. The objection was sustained, after a brief argument. A series of questions which followed were also objected to, on the ground that Beecher was absent on the occasions referred to. Mr. Fullerton read the minutes of the committee omitting the three resolutions adopted by the committee.

The witness continued: I saw Mrs. Bradshaw and showed her the third specification in the charges. I think this was in July or August, 1873.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shearman—I remember that at an interview with Mr. Beecher, August 31 1873, he said that all difficulties between him and Tilton were buried. I remember Mr. Beecher's distinctly making his report after his appointment as a committee of one to see Tilton. I think this report was made in the early part of November or December, 1871. I do not recollect that Mr. Beecher was present at the meeting, December 1st, 1871. There never was anything done in the matter of Tilton at the public meetings of the Examining Committee before the church. The witness was shown the minutes of the committee, and after refreshing his memory he admitted that Beecher had not been appointed a committee, but had been informally directed to visit Tilton. He was also shown a pamphlet, but could not recognize it as the life of V. Woodhull. He said: I saw her life on the news stands and heard it talked about.

Mr. Franklin Woodruff was the next witness called. He responded, in answer to Mr. Fullerton: I am a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, and a partner of Moulton. I remember an interview at Tracy's office between Moulton, Tracy and myself. We met in consultation in reference to the matters growing out of this scandal.

The witness was asked what took place at that interview, but this was objected to, on the ground that Beecher was not then present, and a long argument ensued, counsel for the prosecution arguing that the proceedings at the interview were carried to Beecher and so became evidence against him. The argument was still on when the court adjourned for the day.

COPPER.

Production in the Mines in the Lake Superior District in 1874.

We find in the papers published in the Lake Superior district the following statistics of the production of the copper mines during the year ending December 31, 1874:

PORTAGE LAKE DISTRICT.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Calumet and Hecla	12,500	115
Quincy	1,816	1,405
Atlantic	999	
Franklin (Pewabic (private))	1,000	1,536
Franklin (company)	187 1,977	576 815
Pewabic (account)	738 838	
Osceola	928	1,738
Houghton	231	1,530
Isle Royale	140	1,358
Hancock	51	41
Schoolcraft	45	1,995
Concord	35	1,678
Total	17,067	1,380

KEWEENAW DISTRICT.

Central	1,200	1,770
Phœnix	582	1,570
Cliff	704	1,071
Copper Falls	605	415
Allouez	498	381
Pewabic	97	373
Pewabic	46	1,508
Delaware	12	954
Amygdaloid	9	1,000
Clark	4	1,771
St. Clair		
Total	4,146	974

ONTONAGON DISTRICT.

Ridge mine	282	342
Minesota	139	52
National	113	1,809
Nonesuch	42	799
Rockwood	38	262
Flint Steel	33	1,500
Adventure	9	1,481
Mass	9	541
Adventure	4	1,359
Knowlton	4	1,023
Bohemian	3	1,018
Lake Superior	3	1,720
Total product for 1874	678	989
Total product for 1873	581	795
Increase in 1874	96	233

From which it will be seen that the total product was 21,890 tons 1,317 lbs., of the value of about $9,000,000.

It is just the least bit significant to read, in a Baltimore paper, an account of the meeting in that city of the "Army and Navy of the Confederate States." This assemblage was peaceful; but how long will it be, unless affairs take on a different complexion, before these same men will be coming together with arms in their hands, and their Southern hearts "fired" as of old?

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Grant, Fish, Robeson and Bristow at the Capitol.

Conference with the Committees on Foreign Relations.

IS IT CUBA? IS IT SPAIN? IS IT WAR?

Dead-Lock in the House Over the Civil Rights Bill.

Threats of a Continuous Session till Monday.

EX-POSTMASTER KING IN THE CITY.

Western District of North Carolina to be Investigated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1875.

The President at the Capitol.

The President went to the Capitol today and, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, the Navy and the Treasury, proceeded to his room in the Senate wing. It was rumored in some quarters that he came to the Capitol on matters connected with Southern affairs. This is not believed to be correct. He sent for Senator Cameron and Judge Orth, the Chairmen of the two Committees on Foreign Affairs, and also for Judge Edmunds, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Senators Morton and Frelinghuysen, who are members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, were also sent for. The President remained in consultation with these gentlemen for a long time, and it is believed that the conference had reference to some question connected with our foreign relations—possibly with Spain.

Dead-Lock in the House.

General Butler reported, in the House to-day, the Civil Rights bill from the Judiciary Committee. This is not the Senate bill. The Democratic minority immediately commenced a system of filibustering to prevent the bill being put on its passage. They have entirely blocked business, had it ing, up to midnight, called the ayes and noes on dilatory motions twenty times. Both sides seem determined to make it a contest of endurance, and many think it was said to-night that the probability was that the struggle might last till Monday. It would not be surprising, however, if some arrangement were reached at, or if some means should be discovered of checkmating the minority.

Bill King in the City.

It is current report to-night that William S. King, ex-Postmaster of the House, who is badly wanted by the Ways and Means Committee, has arrived here, but his whereabouts are, up to this time, a secret, as he wants to avoid the suspoena of the committee for the present. He is in consultation with counsel, and it is said will voluntarily appear before the committee as soon as R. B. Irwin shall have concluded his evidence.

Expenditures in the Western District of North Carolina.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice is now about to investigate the expenditures in the Western District of North Carolina. These expenditures last year were $114,000. Mr. Robert D. Logan, late Marshal of the district, has been summoned here to explain to the committee this large expenditure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1875.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Irwin, before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, read a statement, showing that he received $800,000 on account of the subsidy. With the exception of $50,000, which the Pacific Mail Company said it gave to him, but which he denied in absence of vouchers, the balance unaccounted for is $85,000. A long examination followed, but nothing new was elicited. Concerning the $50,000 paid by Thos. Platt through Irwin testified that Platt asked him for a loan of $5,000, and offered his note. The money was subsequently handed to Platt by Alexander Cherry, for collection of the manner in which this note was paid, but was under the impression that it was paid by a deposit to his credit in the New York bank. In the course of the examination concerning this matter, Irwin advised the committee to send for three or four of his clerks, who might be able to give a more definite statement, and sarcastically remarked that this would not cost the Government more than $10,000.

ABOLITION OF NAVY YARDS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to the report of the sub-committee, recommending that the navy yards at Washington, Philadelphia and New London be abolished.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

The National Committee of the Civil Rights League (colored) have presented an address to the Senate Committee on Judiciary, demanding the Senate bill in its integrity, and the admission of colored persons to all schools, hotels, public conveyances, etc.

INCENDIARISM AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

An examination of the cellar of the Navy Department shows that arrangements had been made yesterday to burn the building. Trains of rope and waste paper were laid about the floor connecting with piles of chips, shavings and broken-up kindling wood. It is believed the fire on Monday was the work of an incendiary. The Detectives are at work.

The long-standing question arising upon the claims for drawback known as "charges and commissions," has just been decided by the Treasury Department, by which all such claims are to be rejected, effecting a saving to the Government of several hundred thousand dollars.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 27, 1875:

PITTSBURGH.

Fifth ward—H. S. Fleming to Louis Sussman, January 12, 1875; lot north side Wylie avenue, 40x100 feet..... $11,500 00

Twenty-second ward—Christian Bier to Louis Bier, October 30, 1874; lot Nixon street, 45x150 feet..... 800 00

ALLEGHENY.

Eleventh ward—Maria Vandivender to John Wimere, September 1st, 1874; lot Woods Run avenue, 35x150 feet..... 600 00

BOROUGHS.

Charliers—John Dunbar to James A. Dunbar, January 14, 1875; ¼ interest in lot 150x175 feet..... $1,000 00

McKeesport—D. W. Riggs to A. M. McClure, October 22, 1874; two lots Riggs plan..... 600 00

Same—Sophia Erenbery to Alex. McClure, January 7, 1875; lot containing 2 roods and 2 perch..... 1,000 00

Same—James Evans to John McCleary et al., October 13, 1874; lot Fourth street, 80x150 feet..... 4,000 00

TOWNSHIPS.

Elizabeth—Thomas Fergus to John G. Crawford, January 16, 1875; lot Long street, 99x96 feet..... 245 40

Elizabeth—T. S. Tower to W. Simmons, February 6, 1875; lot corner ground..... 150 00

Same—Zaccheus Scott to James L. Guffey, January 23, 1875; interest in 140 acres land..... 350 00

Lower St. Clair—John Murray to Benj. McLain, January 1, 1875; lots in McLain and Maples plan..... nominal

North Versailles—William T. Taylor to ——, December 29, 1874; one-sixth interest in lots..... 3,500 00

Same—William Freeman to John Mackey, trustee, December 29, 1874; lot 75x150 feet, First street, Port Perry..... 2,918 00

Plumville—Alexander Cherry to James Gribben et al., January 14, 1875; 15 acres and 12½ perches land..... 1,000 00

Penn—Secord to William M. Richey, January 6, 1875; 3 acres land. 1,000 00

North Versailles—Dr. S. S. Huselton to Charles Seibert, September 9, 1874; five lots ground..... 1,800 00

North Versailles—W. J. Langfelt to Charles Seibert, September 14, 1874; two lots land..... 500 00

Reserve—Arthur Johnston to George W. Evans, March 25, 1865; lot No. 2 McKelvey's farm plan..... 300 00

Fire at Cadiz, Ohio.

Clark & Kennedy's planing mills, at Cadiz, Ohio, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is $6,000, with no insurance.

REV. L. H. ABRAMS, of New York city, will lecture in Rev. Thomas Hanna's church, Sixth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, instead of Christ Methodist Episcopal church, as advertised heretofore, this evening. Theme—"Fashionable Dissipation, or the Duty of American Women in this Temperance Reform." The lecture is under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., for the relief of the suffering of our city. Tickets thirty cents.

THAT PROCLAMATION will appear this morning—not in the official papers, however.

LOUISIANA.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Some Witnesses Whom the Sub-Committee Overlooked.

Murder, Intimidation and Lawlessness Plenty in the Interior.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—The Congressional Committee met this morning, and the testimony of Governor Wells was continued. In regard to the abstraction of forty or fifty affidavits filed by Conservative counsel in the case of Natchitochez, he stated that all the papers from which the Board made their report were taken charge of by the clerks, and that he knew nothing directly of the disposition made of the papers after the Board had completed their sessions. In relation to the White League matter and bowie knife outrages in Rapides, he cited the case of one alleged killing, followed by another and intimidation from that cause; that general rumor said that two persons who had witnessed the killing—one a boy—were lacerated with bowie knives to prevent their disclosing anything; that it was the work of the White League, and that in another parish their method of frightening the negroes was to fire brickbats, or something similar, at them from a cannon, and in other ways intimidate them.

Judge Hoar's statement regarding the attempted assassination while at the City Hotel, on Sunday, November 29th, he stated, in substance, that on the Sunday named he was at the City Hotel, eating dinner alone, but was soon joined by a friend, with whom he had made an appointment, and that during the meal his friend, whose name he did not give, was called hurriedly from the dining-room, remaining meantime, and, finishing his meal, he arose and was leaving the room, when two men, strangers, who were sitting at an opposite table drinking wine, hurriedly arose and followed him to within a few feet of the door, where a gentleman who, with his wife and daughter, were sitting near the door leading to the hall, arose, and on the way out reached the door just in time to snap fatally at Governor and the two men. As he walked into the hall he met his friend who, somewhat excited, hurried the Governor down stairs and to the pavement, and there told him that he had been called from the dining-room by one of his friends, who had stated that an attempt was to be made to assassinate the Governor, and that his friends, no doubt, were doubtless the assassins; and that, upon inquiry, no one about the hotel knew them. The only thing known was that they were registered as from Memphis, Tenn. He and his friend then went to his room, in Custom House street, where the matter was talked over, and finally it was decided that the friend took some of the men with a United States Marshal, and acted as a *posse comitatus* to make arrests of those charged with violating the enforcement act. We arrested twenty-seven men, and found the state of society upturned; could not obtain assistance. It was a case of lawlessness in Desoto parish. There was a lack of confidence. There certainly exists intimidation of the colored people. Without troops the colored men would not testify before us on account of it which they do not present.

Eighth—The City Hall furniture is of so fragile and delicate a quality, as to be unsuitable for public building, and of a style so costly as to be in strange contrast with the supposed simplicity of republican institutions, and the unnecessarily large sums charged for the furniture, and for repairs of it, should be inquired into and disallowed.

Submitted on behalf of the committee.

THOMAS MELLON.
ANDREW KING.

Controller Snodgrass and Treasurer Magee were then severally sworn and examined as to the missing books of the late Treasurer, Neither could throw any light as to find them and know nothing of them.

Considerable time was spent in discussion of the question raised by Messrs. King and Mellon, that the auditors should require the Commission to file a report of the money spent for furniture. The auditors decided, after examining the law, that the Commission had been relieved by act of Assembly from furnishing the building, but that Councils subsequently appropriated money for the purpose and requested the Commission to disburse it.

The auditors adjourned to meet on Friday next.

A CARD.

Not All High-Priced.

The impression seems to prevail that the seats at Library Hall for the opera of the "Honeymoon" can be had on those terms, as given by the Gounod Club for the benefit of the Ladies Relief Association have all been purchased at this low price, and in view of the prevailing distress. There are still a large number of desirable seats at the regular price, and requiring contractors to take them at par with the knowledge that they must suffer discount at the hands of one of the Commission to convert them into money, was an evasion of the law.

Fifth—The Commission should be charged with the enormous fees accumulated in the city by these useless disregard of the principle that all contracts for public work of the kind, should be given to the lowest responsible bidder. Also, that no contract to favorite contractors at more than double what other responsible contractors proposed to do the work for, and the only apparent grounds for preference would seem, from examination of some of the contractors before the Auditors, to have been their ability for silence, or utter forgetfulness of the entire transaction.

Sixth—The contract made by the Commission with the architect was an absurd one, putting him in the position that the more he made the building cost, the more he made for himself, and he gave him, with his choice of contracts and materials, made the matter worse.

Seventh—The account exhibited by the committee is incomplete in this, that it does not present any account of the large sums expended upon City Hall Avenue. The Councils, as shown, was unfortunately induced by Councils with the expenditure of this money, and drew their warrants on the Treasury for it from time to time, and therefore it is not given on account of it which they do not present.

Eighth—The City Hall furniture is of so fragile and delicate a quality, as to be unsuitable for a public building, and of a style so costly as to be in strange contrast with the supposed simplicity of republican institutions, and the unnecessarily large sums charged for the furniture, and for repairs of it, should be inquired into and disallowed.

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CITY HALL.

Another Meeting of the Auditors—Messrs. Mellon and King File Objections—Those Missing Treasurer's Books.

The City Hall auditors met again yesterday to hear further from taxpayers Mellon and King.

In answer to inquiry from Auditor Veech for "business," Judge Mellon submitted a paper, which was read by Mr. Bailey, as follows:

MESSRS. MELLON AND KING'S OBJECTIONS.

The committee suggested by the Taxpayers' Union to examine the accounts of the City Hall Commission, respectfully submit the following objections to accounts of the Commission now before the auditors:

First—Publishing the act of Assembly appointing the Commission, in the different papers as an advertisement, was an unauthorized expenditure.

Second—Extending the building over and upon the postoffice lot, belonging to the United States, with full knowledge of the fact of ownership, and building to plans requiring the offices on the different stories on the south end of the building to be lighted and ventilated from the postoffice ground, was reckless folly, unauthorized by law, and calculated to compel the city either to pay for the postoffice lot an exorbitant price, or have the City Hall building disfigured, and the south end of it rendered useless.

Third—The interest account is exorbitant, and no necessity for many of the items composing it has been shown. The Commission ought to be compelled to show the monthly balances which they had in City Treasury, subject to draft.

Fourth—The Commission ought to be charged with the profits made on the sale of the city bonds taken by the contractor, which sales were made by one of their number at a profit of four and one-half per cent. over the regular price charged by Townsend, Wheelen & Co., the bond brokers. We do not make this objection on the ground of its being morally wrong for the Commission to have done so, but on the legal principle that whatever profit is made by any one in a fiduciary capacity belongs to the trust, and no one holding a trust can act as a trustee, and also in his individual capacity concerning the same matter. The bonds were to be sold at par, and requiring contractors to take them at par with the knowledge that they must suffer discount at the hands of one of the Commission to convert them into money, was an evasion of the law.

Fifth—The Commission should be charged with the enormous fees accumulated in the city by these useless disregard of the principle that all contracts for public work of the kind, should be given to the lowest responsible bidder. Also, that no contract to favorite contractors at more than double what other responsible contractors proposed to do the work for, and the only apparent grounds for preference would seem, from examination of some of the contractors before the Auditors, to have been their ability for silence, or utter forgetfulness of the entire transaction.

Sixth—The contract made by the Commission with the architect was an absurd one, putting him in the position that the more he made the building cost, the more he made for himself, and he gave him, with his choice of contracts and materials, made the matter worse.

Seventh—The account exhib

The Commercial.

THURSDAY JANUARY 28, 1875.

NO WONDER the Democracy are in high spirits. On the first of the present month there was in bond in the United States 11,730,638 gallons of whisky.

HAVING successfully carried off that United States Senatorial prize, ANDY JOHNSON now feels as tall as the man of whom it is related that he never needed to ask a blessing—he could just reach up and take it.

THE United States Supreme Court, in a case involving the point, has just decided that the preferred stockholders of the Erie Railway Company have no preference over its junior creditors. This is an important decision.

THE Democratic papers are sighing for the return of the halcyon days when "men of the ability and character of JOHN SLIDELL" were elected from Louisiana to the United States Senate. Exactly. SLIDELL was the author of the infamous Plaquemine frauds.

THE production of anthracite coal last year fell but little short of that of the year before, notwithstanding the great depression which existed in the iron and manufacturing trades that usually consume so large a proportion of it. The total output of all the regions for 1874 is stated by the *Engineering and Mining Journal* to have amounted to 21,667,386 tons, against 22,535,326 tons for 1873.

YESTERDAY we noted the fact that in the first six days after the President signed the new Finance bill there were applications from new banks for $1,000,000 of circulation. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of Tuesday, states that applications have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency for no less than twenty-two new banks, with an aggregate capital of $4,000,000. Capital is evidently becoming less timid.

EXCLUSIVE of tea and coffee, the estimated revenue which the new bill, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to yield, amounts to $22,410,000. Inclusive of these, the amount is placed at $39,900,000. The bill should be passed without delay, since it would add several millions to the revenue of the next fiscal year by preventing large cargoes of the merchandise increased in duty from being landed under existing rates thereof.

THE decision of the Senate Committee on Patents to grant no more extensions of these monopolies, but to permit them to expire with the original letters patent, will give general and hearty satisfaction. These extensions have become a matter of very serious importance to the people. The *Prairie Farmer* estimates, in a careful and timely discussion of the patent system, that the indirect taxation of agricultural industry, alone, through the Patent Office, is largely in excess of the entire taxation of the farmers for the support of local, State and National government, including taxes.

WHAT is the reason that, of all the horde of Democratic Constitution savers who are now howling loud enough to crack the blue dome above because the President of the United States, in the exercise of his sworn duty, has prevented a set of cut-throats from inaugurating rebellion and bloodshed in Louisiana, hardly one was ever heard to raise his voice in deprecation or rebuke, when white States, for the one sole purpose of conserving and extending the hideous curse of human slavery, sprang at and well-nigh throttled the nation's life? Who will explain the mystery?

THE Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, which the President will in a few days transmit to the Senate, is understood to give free entry for all products of the Sandwich Islands coming to us, except coffee and wool, and for all our products going there except wines, liquors, tobacco and its manufactures. The principal imports from there under such a treaty would be very low grade sugars, raw hides, fancy timber and tropical fruits. Our principal exports to them would be textile fabrics, agricultural implements, shoes, fire-arms, and other manufactures. There is a general impression that the treaty will be adopted. In that event those islands would hereafter be brought practically under our control.

THE war which has been waged during the last week between the various roads heretofore belonging to the Saratoga combination, is becoming more bitter every day. Thus far only roads leading to the East have participated in the conflict, but there is a strong probability that the roads leading to the West will become involved in the quarrel before peace is declared again. Under the Saratoga contract the freight on cotton from Cincinnati to New York was sixty-three cents. Last Monday, we learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, it was shipped at thirty-five cents, other freights being reduced in proportion. Every road for itself and ruin take the hindmost, seems to be the motto of the hour.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* affirms that the number of illiterate voters in Kentucky is steadily on the increase, and not that this increase is in a greater ratio than the increase of population; this, too, in face of the fact that there are few persons of foreign birth in the State, and but few immigrants. There are about 5,200 districts in the State, and not more than 100 are properly provided, even now, with school-houses. The *Courier-Journal* very pertinently says: "This fact carries with it the inference that, as a rule, no proper attention is given to popular education in the State." Of course there is not. Had there been, Kentucky would have redeemed from Bourbonism years ago. The fifty thousand white children of school age there, who never enter a school at all, constitute the Democratic reserves.

WHAT is the reason that, just as soon as your true-blue, hard-shell Democrat finds himself securely entrenched in power, he begins to practice the throttling game on popular education? The Bourbons of Missouri have just introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State, which provides that the entire fund raised for the support of the free schools shall be apportioned to all the children of school age enumerated, and that every parent shall be entitled to draw the full amount due each child on proof of having sent such child to any school. The effect of the bill, if passed, will be fatal to the free-school system of Missouri by diverting the school fund from its legitimate common-school channel—and that is probably what its authors are aiming at. They want to perpetuate Democratic ascendancy by cutting off the supply sources of education and intelligence.

THE "rock-rooted" Democracy of Iowa are in a quandary, and do not know which way to turn. The Louisiana business is too bad for them to indorse in Iowa, so they have concluded to try the Constitutional liberty dodge. That worked well years ago, when pro-slavery Democrats ruled the nation, and they think it will now. It is much better to put it that way, than to denounce the President as a tyrant, or to indorse the resolutions passed by the Bourbon branch of our State Legislature. There is not enough of them in Iowa to risk that, so they have ventured to call a convention of the Democracy and all friends of Constitutional liberty" to meet at the capital in February, and, to give character to it, they want it on the 22d of the month, in honor of GEORGE WASHINGTON. The projectors of the scheme will, however, find it even a more palpable and flimsy fraud than their "anti-monopoly" dodge.

A CATHOLIC clergyman in Austria has lately published the assertion that the poet SCHILLER shortly before his death renounced Protestantism and was reconciled to the Church of Rome. In Germany the assertion seems to have excited some indignation, as it contradicts a familiar and universal belief and besides does not seem to rest upon any trustworthy evidence. An editor requested to publish a communication in refutation of the surprising allegation declined to do so, and alleged as a reason that to publish it would be to concede that any blockhead might fill the newspapers with corrections of his blunders. He further said that if anybody, priest or layman, should affirm 2 and 2 to equal 22, no sensible man would deem the affirmation worthy of notice. But the answer is not satisfactory. The poet's mental attitude towards the two confessions at the time of his death is a fact to be ascertained by inquiry. It is one of those facts, also, which may always become the subjects of conflicting statements, and however assured some persons may be that the current biographical notices of SCHILLER convey a correct impression as to his Protestantism, thousands, or one may say, millions who hear or read it will always believe the Austrian priest's statement. It is almost frightful to reflect how rapidly such falsehoods travel and how tenaciously they cling to life. History is full of such lies, and to hunt them out and expose them seems to be one chief task of the historical investigators of the present inquisitive and candid age. And yet, doubtless, the present age will leave a fair proportion of historical or biographical fictions to employ the inquirers of the future. Happily the activity of the press and the frantic curiosity which keeps it at work may be expected, while multiplying their labors, to enhance the certainty of their results. With a free press served by industrious, energetic and resolute reporters, incidents which formerly afforded tempting opportunities for falsehood and misrepresentation are reduced to a minimum.

SOUTHWARD HO!

A climate in which, in the course of twenty-four hours, the thermometer falls from thirty or forty above to ten or fifteen degrees below zero, cannot justly be considered a safe climate in which to live. Persons of perfectly sound, vigorous constitutions may endure such sudden transitions of temperature without injury, and even without much discomfort, if they have the means and take the trouble of using needful precautions. Persons of constitutions naturally weak or enfeebled by disease or predisposed to take cold, cannot undergo such changes without serious risk. These are familiar commonplaces, and it is therefore rather remarkable that so many Americans fail to regard them in selecting a place of residence. Finnlanders love their cold weather and long nights because they have become used to them and know nothing of happier climes. The same is true of the Esquimaux. Besides, both Finnlanders and Esquimaux might rationally refuse to exchange their miserable countries for Italy or Southern France, in the assurance that they could never accommodate themselves to their novel conditions. In the case of Northern Americans there needs be no apprehension of the sort. And yet aware of the perils to which their severe winters subject them and at full liberty, if they please, to change their harsh climate for a milder, without change of government or laws, they hesitate or refuse to exercise the privilege. Early settlers in some of our Pennsylvania valleys, with rich limestone land of unlimited extent before them to occupy and make their own, chose the slate land lying near it, leaving the better soil for those who came after them. It was the blunder of ignorance. The slaty tracts were free from stones, well watered and seemed easy to cultivate, while the limestone tracts were rugged, arid and unattractive. The penalty of the mistake has been paid in the comparative poverty of those who made it and of their descendants. Perhaps a somewhat similar lack of insight and foresight is at present displayed by those Northern Americans who neglect to avail themselves of the opening up of the South.

It requires no prophetic powers to predict that a hundred or a hundred and fifty years hence the most lovely and delightful regions of the United States, the porcess of our national area which shall present the most charming landscapes of culture and human habitation, will be south of MASON and DIXON'S line. Of course we do not mean to imply that the North is destined to retrograde or fall off in any respect, but from their advantages of climate many sections of the South must inevitably become the scenes of the most luxurious and stately development of American civilization. With all climates from perpetual ice to parennial oranges to choose from, an ever increasing number of wealthy Northern people will choose to fix their abodes beyond the reach of those terrible frosts to which all the Northern States are subject. Florida is being rapidly occupied by families who reside there during the winter, and already the effect of the experiment there made is beginning to be felt in directing attention to some other parts of the South as offering nearly the same advantages. Most, however, of those who remove to Florida are persons in independent circumstances, with whom health is the main motive of migration. The wonder is that a greater number of Northern farmers, who often complain bitterly of the inclement winters of the North, do not incline to try their fortunes in the milder climate of the Southwest. Texas, for example, seems to hold out excellent advantages to the agricultural class. The soil is of the richest and the climate seems to be one of the finest in the world. The great and only want of the State appears to be more inhabitants. In other words, all or nearly all the evils at present admitted to exist would probably vanish before an adequate population, a remedy which is being applied with considerable rapidity. According to the Governor's last message, 200,000 emigrants entered the State last year, and it is hoped that 400,000 will join them in the course of the present year. Reports of Indian outrages have spread abroad very disagreeable impressions regarding life in Texas. But conditions soon change in that part of the world, and Governor COKE evidently does not think that dread of the Indians ought to prevent anybody from settling in the State. By the United States troops and by some recently organized bands of Rangers, the savages have been so soundly punished that they have pretty much ceased to trouble even those who live nearest their roaming grounds.

But Texas is only one of the great Southern States which stand ready to receive accessions to their population, whether men with money or men chiefly dependent on their labor. Enmity or dislike left by the war may best be left out of view. Whatever they may say the best people of the South see in immigration from the North clear good for themselves, and the extensive occupation of the South by people from the North and from Europe is so obviously one mode of settling the Southern problem that all good citizens are or ought to be interested in promoting emigration thither.

THE next lecture in the Mercantile Library Association course will be delivered by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, ex-Vice President of the United States, on the evening of February 2, the subject of the lecture being "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." It will form an occasion of rare interest and enjoyment. Of all contemporaneous statesmen, none are more closely or more patriotically identified with the historic procession of the heroic period of our momentous struggle for the perpetuation of our free institutions, and the preservation of our common heritage undivided by treachery and sustained by slavery, than is this distinguished statesman, philanthropist and orator; nor had any a more intimate or prolonged opportunity of thoroughly compassing the noble heights and depths of that strong, simple nature who was the most perfect aloe-flower of our national existence, the sublimest character of the century. Full of moral courage, enthusiasm and resource as Mr. COLFAX himself is, all whose privilege it shall be to listen to the vivid presentation of his great theme will be notably enriched thereby.

IF A statement which comes from Kansas City, Missouri, be true, Lynch justice is not the only reproach of those Western regions. Certain workmen, all Germans, were engaged in cutting ice, work which interfered with the amusement of certain half-grown lads who were skating on the pond. They therefore began to annoy the workmen in various ways by word and deed. At length one of the laborers, losing patience, struck one of his persecutors a blow, whereupon the line, promising young fellow drew a revolver and shot his assailant in the arm, disabling him for many weeks. The laborer having entered complaint for indemnity against the boy, or his father rather, the sapient judge before whom the case was brought declared that the shooting was clearly an act of self-defense and that no compensation was due. Though there are just such boys here and there all over the country, it is satisfactory to reflect, at least to hope that there are not many such judges. In this country may be found along with boys as good as any, some of the most hopeless young ruffians in the world, half-grown creatures neither boys nor men but apparently the members of a new *genus*. A judge who justifies one of them in his reckless use of a revolver, must be such a jurist as could grow no where outside the jurisdiction of Justice Lynch.

At an international exhibition of manufactured articles used in sea and river navigation and the fisheries, and of the products of the sea, alimentary or otherwise, will be held in Paris, the ensuing summer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

For right is right, since God is God; and right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would be sin.

Foster and Phelps were as clay in the hands of the Potter.

Dullness in the ocean carrying trade reigns the world over.

It is reported that the *Republic* is to be revived in New York next spring.

The probable successor of the deceased Chinese Emperor is only five years old.

Spurgeon has written his periodical letter declining to come to the United States.

Nearly all the Indiana papers are filled with interesting editorials headed, "the delinquent list."

The Philadelphia *City Item* is in a pucker because the art of sewing is not taught in the public schools.

It seams that the experiment of teaching sewing in Boston's public schools is likely to turn out but sew-sew.

Hope it may last. For the last ten or twelve days the receipts at the Treasury have materially increased.

A new line of freight and passenger steamships is to be established between New York and Hull, England.

Last year little Rhode Island sent New York and Boston eleven thousand geese, with no diminution of population.

The Chicago *Times* declares "that virtue is money," but how does this account for the reputed prosperity of that paper?

Although we haven't succeeded in putting God in the United States Constitution, we have got Christiancy in the Senate.

Many cargoes of coffee and tea have been put afloat within the last few days in anticipation of the new taxes on these articles.

Lord Dufferin is to be recalled from Canada, and will be appointed Viceroy of India, which office has a duffer in it, at present.

A straw. In 1868 the foreign trade of New York was eighteen times that of Baltimore, and it is now but thirteen times as great.

More gold has been shipped from New York since the first of January than during any corresponding period for seventeen years.

The contemplated completion of the Southern Maryland Railroad will give direct outlet to coal from this State and Virginia.

Lieutenant Cameron, an English explorer, has recovered the very valuable map and note-books which Dr. Livingstone left in Ujiji.

Much to the regret of old New Yorkers, the famous Astor House is to be closed as a hotel after May 1. It will then be converted into offices.

It is said that American dentists do nearly all the work on teeth that is done in Paris, and the French dentists feel down in the mouth over it.

The great "anti-tobacco apostle," Rev. George Trask, of Massachusetts, has fulminated his last diatribe against the weed. He died last Monday.

One of the most hotly contested lawsuits ever known in Michigan, arising from the fact that two women claimed the same waterfall, has just been settled.

The gambling mania seems to be everywhere of the increase. Lotteries are now a familiar institution, and raffles at church fairs are considered just the thing.

In the Michigan asylum for deaf mutes there is in successful operation a society called "The Silent Debaters." Our Congressmen should make a note of this.

Rev. Miss Harris, of Maine, officiated as Chaplain in the State Senate one day last week, being the first woman who ever performed that service in the Legislature.

The animosities between the lawyers on the two sides of the Tilton-Beecher trial seems likely to become even more bitter than those between their principals.

If any of our readers receive a note signed "Bhaskakarawongse," they may know that it is from the private secretary of his Serene Majesty the Emperor of Siam.

Changing the direction of their crawling. In Havana the statue of Queen Isabella, which was removed from the public park on the downfall of the monarchy, is to be replaced.

The saving in the price of coal alone to the people of St. Louis, by reason of the existence of the "big bridge," aggregated $105,000 in seventeen days. A decided abridgment.

The cost to the people of New York of the criminal classes of that State, adding the costs of arrest and prosecution, is thirty million dollars a year. This is a tremendous burden.

The dullness of the carrying trade is by no means confined to the United States. The shipping interests of other countries are suffering almost as much as those of the United States.

"The whirligig of time brings about its revenges." United State Senator-elect Paddock, who defeated General Thayer last week in Nebraska, was once similarly defeated by the latter.

Field Marshal Count Von Moltke has written a letter complimenting Lieutenant Wheeler, of our army, upon the maps published in connection with his surveys beyond the 100th meridian.

It is rumored that a perfected system of smuggling has been conducted for the past ten years with the connivance of prominent customs officers in New York, who have heretofore been far above suspicion.

The people of Australasia are very proud of their land. They talk of it with all the enthusiasm of a Californian or a Chicagoan. The white population of those island was, in 1850, about 240,000. Now it is but little less than 2,000,000.

The ice in New York harbor has displaced and carried to sea all the buoys marking the channel to and from the Atlantic, and pilots are compelled to direct the courses of inward and outward bound vessels by objects on the shores.

Congress is asked to passa law providing that the right of franchise in the several States and Territories shall not be denied to any person by reason of his temporary residence in the District of Columbia for the *bona fide* purpose of discharging the duties of an office or clerkship under the laws of the United States.

PERSONAL.

And now Alexis has committed another indiscretion by falling in love with Croizette, the French actress. He is not fit to be trusted ashore, and is sent to Australia.

The beauty of Mrs. Rousby, the English actress, now in New York, being undeniable, scandal has commenced to busy itself with her name, the female correspondents being first and foremost in their cuds.

Samuel Sinclair, late publisher of the *Tribune*, lost his fortune in a country seat on the Hudson—sunk it blindly in stone walls, ditches, trees and turf, barns and houses, and he is now in the New York Custom House at $7,500 a year.

The late Canon Kingsley leaves a wife, a son, Maurice, who has lived in America several years, has married an American wife, and who is now living in Chattanooga, and two daughters, the eldest of whom published, last year, an interesting volume on American travel, particularly in Colorado and Mexico.

Who is Mrs. Bullard? The defense in the Tilton-Beecher case tried to worm in some testimony on Moulton's examination, to the effect that Bowen told Beecher that on one occasion Mr. Tilton visited Winsted, Connecticut, with a Mrs. Bullard, and that they occupied adjoining rooms at the hotel. Now Mrs. Beecher's maiden name was Bullard. Was the Winsted affair "all in the family?"

The New York *Evening Post* says of Garibaldi, who is now the recipient of so much adulation at home, that the romantic vicissitudes of life are strikingly illustrated in the fact that little more than twenty years ago he was engaged with John Thompson, now President of the First National bank of New York, in the manufacture of soap and candles on Staten Island, and just afterward sailed a vessel engaged in the South American trade for a wealthy Boston merchant.

Cooperstown, New York, has a romance. Jacob Vandemark, widower, went to New York on business, a day or two before Christmas, leaving his house and children in charge of a Miss Smalley. In his absence the house was burned, and by her efforts to save the children Miss Smalley lost her own things. Jacob learning this left on his return home, and concluding that such a woman was too brave and good for a mere housekeeper, tucked her arm in his, and marching to a minister's house was spliced forthwith.

Francis Deak, the famous Hungarian statesman, as reported hopelessly ill. He is seventy-three years of age. A lawyer by profession, he was elected to the Diet in 1832, and has figured more or less conspicuously in the varied fortunes of his country until the present time. After the victory gained over the Austrian Government under the lead of Kossuth, he accepted the Portfolio of Justice in the Batthyanzi ministry in 1848. At the outbreak of war with Austria he retired to private life, but reappeared in the public arena in 1860, since which time he has been successfully elected to the Diet by the city of Pesth.

Dr. Clarke Fulfilling his Predictions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Unless there has been a general mistake, on the part of the press, a gentleman known as "Dr. Clarke," did, some years ago, write an able treatise on "Sex in Education," in which he attempted to prove that in the human species, the female organism is so much more delicate than the male, as to unfit girls for intellectual competition with boys. Unless he has been grossly and generally misrepresented, he arrived at definite conclusions; and, on them, based oracular predictions of physical degeneracy and death as the consequence of educating young men and women in the same schools and classes.

Some time after the appearance of this melancholy outlook, he published, or is reported to have published, another treatise calculated to prove that this continent is the grave of races, and that, on it, the Anglo-Saxon is to be entombed as other races have been before it. This good doctor seems to live as becomes a man in the tomb, and to issue doleful sounds with every expiration of his breath. His subjects are grave as one could desire in a man living in so extensive a grave-yard, and his predictions are all that could be required of one with such ghostly surroundings, and in reading about his sad forebodings one feels that he is akin to Lochiel's ghost in first calling women to beware of the day when male students meet them in classmate array, but far exceeds him in impressiveness when he warns both men and women of the inevitable doom of those who venture to breathe the air of this Western world. I, for one, have largely sympathized with him, and hoped that, seeing the dangers to which human life is exposed in this country, he would arise and point out the proper precautions for avoiding, and the necessary means for neutralizing these dangers; but so far from turning his attention to preventing the coming evils, the latest accounts from him show that, intentionally or otherwise, he is engaged in securing the fulfillment of his own predictions.

He is reported as using his influence against that dress reform which thousands of sensible women, taught by bitter experience, have come to regard as essential to the natural and healthful development of growing girls, and to the preservation of vigor in mature women. He says that in order to secure perfect health women do not need to abandon corsets. Now, what is a corset? Let any one examine an article bearing that name as it is exhibited in any shop window, and compare its outline with that of a human chest as God made it. The resemblance is about as striking as that between a sand wasp and the green worm she takes home for her children's dinner.

Who invented the corset?
Women.
Who invented the human trunk?
God.
Who knows best what its outline should be?

"Women," says Dr. Clarke, who has only got done telling us that these same women are so weak that they are not able to study Latin and mathematics on the same bench with one so much their superior as himself!

Wonder if that Creator whose last effort is such a failure that any change is an improvement, could, himself, bear the mental strain of competition with so logical or powerful a thinker?

Did Dr. Clarke ever look at boys and girls before the walls of the latter's chest had been subjected to that pressure which remodels them to the corset outline, and if so, did he find any material difference in the form of the two sexes? Did he ever note the matured muscles and females of those nations or tribes in which such pressure is unknown, and observe that this lack of difference is a life-long arrangement? Did he ever observe that in the unrestricted nations the outline of the human figure from the armpit to hip is precisely alike, that when a woman, the walls of whose chest have never been subjected to pressure, drops her arms, there is no more space between them and her ribs than between the arms and ribs of a man in the same position?

Does not Dr. Clarke know that the triangular space between a woman's arm when the elbow touches the hip, and the side of her body, is all made by her remodelers? Does he not know that all the monstrosities born of woman a corset-shaped waist has never yet met the eye of one looking, for the first time, on a new birth? Does he not know that the ordinary figure of an American woman of to-day is the result of a forcible arrest of natural development, a violent suppression of God's law of growth, and that in proportion to this development, to the suppression of this growth, we are principally indebted for that physical deterioration of our women, which keeps him so abundantly supplied with patients, and makes him tremble for the result of any mental exertion on the part of women, and for the future of the American people?

For the past fifty years there has not been one American woman in a thousand, the walls of whose chest has not been circumscribed and her breathing capacity diminished by corsets or bands. Now, if Dr. Clarke ever assisted in dissecting a female child, he must have seen, even if he did not notice, that there was no vacant space inside the walls of the chest than inside those of a man, boy or animal. In each case every nook and cranny is packed full. This workshop of the Great Artificer, this laboratory of the Great Chemist, this kitchen of the house in which we live, is a model of perfect order, a place for everything and everything in its place, no room to spare and none lacking. Now, will Dr. Clarke tell us what becomes of this beautiful arrangement of vital organs when the walls of the space allotted to them begin to approach each other, like those of the iron cell one reads of among the horrors of the Inquisition? Did not the Creator know that more space was required by a woman's lungs, stomach and liver in which to do their work? And what reason have we to suppose he made a mistake in giving them too much room? If He has not erred, how can we deprive them of any portion of that space without a forcible violation of his law, and a consequent and corresponding injury to his works?

That any man of science can be found so thoughtless or superficial as to give countenance, by word or deed, to the suicidal practice of distorting and crippling the human from divine, as it is distorted and crippled for ordinary, is sad for those who have been waiting and hoping for the better day; but that one who has gained a high position as authority on this subject, should take such ground, is in a high degree disheartening, and to the extent of his influence he will be a prophet, aye, more than a prophet, for he will secure the fulfillment of his prophecy.

If American women continue to dress as they now do, they will and must succeed in convincing the most radical reformer that they are as unfit to compete with men in intellectual as in physical pursuits, and the continent will be the grave of all the races and peoples now here, and all that ever can be brought here. No people ever can be a permanent fixtdre in so changeable a climate as this, without a strict observance of the laws of life, and no one of these is more imperative than that which demands freedom for each organ of the body in performing its allotted work.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Grapeshot or Cards?

Now that their full effect has been had and their force cannot be broken, we have a word to say about General Sheridan's famous "shanditi" telegram and Secretary Belknap's decisive reply: "We all stand by you," which so startled the country a few days since and shook with alarm and apprehension the counting houses, and quiet newspaper offices, and luxurious club rooms of Philadelphia and all the cities of the Atlantic coast.

Sheridan and Belknap are both experienced soldiers, trained in those very best of military schools—the camp and the battlefield—and they might be safely let alone to put down a riot in their own way. But no; the amateur statesmen of the North, who from behind their pastepots and scissors so glibly instruct General Grant and Congress how to deal with the vexed Southern question, are also brevet field marshals and undertook with equal readiness to rebuke the Secretary of War and Lieutenant General for not quelling a riot on the same principles as you would report a prayer meeting or sell a yard of muslin.

Common sense should have taught any cool clear-headed man that those rough, prompt, determined telegrams were written, sent, and calculated for the latitude of riotous New Orleans. When Sheridan flashed over the wires his nervous messages, as electric as electricity itself, *and gave it himself at the same time to the local reporters*, it was intended not for President Grant, not for the Cabinet, not for Congress, not for the business offices and money markets of the peaceful North, but for New Orleans in riot, where the well-drilled White Leaguers, with the stolen cannon and rifles of the United States in their keeping, stood to their arms. When Belknap, equally ready and decided, telegraphed back, "The whole power of the United States Government stands behind you," that, too, was intended for the turbulent city, in whose streets hostile brigades lay watching each other.

It was this, and just this, that cowed treason and saved the city.

Suppose that instead of his determined soldierly dispatch, making insurgent New Orleans sure that there was no hesitation, no indecision at headquarters, Secretary Belknap had telegraphed down to the scene of trouble Attorney General Black's celebrated opinion, rendered to Mr. Buchanan at a similarly critical moment, when the Administration was called on to confront the first sudden threat of armed rebellion! Louisiana would to-day be wrapped in the flames of civil war and the whole country rent and shaken with the dread of gathering armies.

Or suppose he had telegraphed down a debate of Congress on the question, or the resolutions of a metropolitan indignation meeting, or an editorial from the New York *Tribune* or *Times*, or one of their Philadelphia tail-pieces? Where would we be now? How many millions of dollars would it have cost us even by this time? How many Northern widows and orphans, and Southern ones too, would to-day be in tears? What would be the price of gold at first call this morning? How many fortunes would be wrecked—how many homes broken up, and how many editors widely abusing the Government for vacillation and cowardice, and want of nerve and the knowledge how to deal with rioters and defiant insurrection?

Briefly, Sheridan was quelling a riot and dispersing a mob, and he did it on Napoleon's familiar principle of loading your cannon with grapeshot, and letting the rioters see the grape put into the guns. We, for one, are glad and thankful that Mr. Sheridan sent those telegrams to the mob instead of his visiting card.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Encouraging Possibilities.

The tonnage of vessels built during the fiscal year ending with last June was 452,725—an increase of 70,040 tons over the corresponding period of the preceding year, and more than has been built in any other year since 1855. The total tonnage is 4,830,652 tons: an increase of 104,626 tons over 1873, and exclusive of the canal boat tonnage that amounts to 133,065 tons. Numbers were awarded to 700 vessels of 169,651 tons, of which 213 of 100 to 5,000 tons each were sea-going vessels, in the four months ending in November. The pork-packing trade is returned at about 3,500,000 head last year, against 3,280,000 the year previous—an increase of some 200,000 head. The exports of the country increased $15,107,280 for the first nine months of the year, and exceeded the imports $17,715,870, where in the same period of the previous year the excess of imports was $37,371,881. The cotton crop registered 3,500,000 bales, with an economy in production that added many millions to the planters' profits, and the crop of the current year is already credited for $300,000,000. The business of Chicago in produce, wholesale and manufactures, is returned at $13,000,000 over that of 1873; Milwaukee shows an increase of almost $4,000,000 in wholesale trade. St. Louis added three to her two elevators. Though railway construction was inactive, many considerable roads were built and many old repaired. New quartz gold mines were found in Oregon, and the former in California, New Mexico and Nevada continued their yield. The herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were enlarged. Every part received more or less immigrants, and if manufacturing was dull, still new mills and additional furnaces were constructed in expectation of a better time. The grain crops were good.

Brief as the reference is, and remote from any approximation to a summary of affairs that can only be completed from returns that are not yet in, they sufficiently show that there is the capacity for a great increase of all kinds, and the will and readiness in every section to improve this capacity to the utmost. They show that the possibilities have been tried in many places and ways with fortunate results; and this, too, when the evils of a previous year and uncertainty respecting the future obstructed enterprise and hindered its use. And showing this, they reveal what may be expected from the current year, provided a judicious policy inspirits and protects it. The simple fact that there is such a foundation is great encouragement. Without it the best effort would halt, and the wisest and most persistent labor advance slowly. But with such proof of what has been accomplished, appeals for assistance, for courage and fresh effort are wise, and happy results may be apprehended in every department, and therefore in the grand summary that marks the nation's way.—*Philadelphia North American.*

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AXLES, MILL SCREWS, &c.
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WINES, LIQUORS, &C.
B. H. LUBBERS,
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Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,
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Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.
Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

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GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
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GENESSEE VALLEY
Buckwheat Flour, Very Choice
FOR SALE BY THE CWT. $3 25.
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Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

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FINANCIAL

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,
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Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 100 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Orders filled at Puts and Calls on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address
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People's Savings Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL, $300,000
INCORPORATED 1868.
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Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
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ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
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THE
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
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Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE
Renting of Safes
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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
BUILDING AND OFFICE:
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Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
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No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
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Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
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J. H. Walter, James Wilson.
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.
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No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

PETROLEUM.
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Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 20 Walnut street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27, 1875.

As soon as you get twenty miles into the country you find the manner of doing business changing from that in vogue in town.

The customers of the country banks are, in great part, farmers and business men, who honestly intend to pay their debts, but care no more for a protest than a bull does for a flea bite. Strictly commercial paper, as an evidence of debt, is not generally in use, but the necessities of the surrounding circumstances have given rise to certain forms of evidences of debt that are anomalous and peculiar in form. At first judgment notes, so called, were taken, but it was found that they were so easily defended, being subject to all equities between the original parties, that they became in a measure disused as too cumbersome. Some ingenious banker therefore hit upon the expedient of taking a promissory note, with a power of attorney to confess judgment and waiver of exemption and homestead laws attached, the whole being without a seal.

This judgment could be entered at any time and the indorsers were held the same as on ordinary commercial paper. A case of much interest has lately been decided by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, involving the validity of such exemptions.

The suit in question was brought on a note for $633, given for value, and "without any relief whatever from the appraisement exemption or valuation laws of the State of Kentucky." Upon this note the holder obtained a judgment and execution issued. The case went to trial on the merits of the question whether a debtor can, by the execution of a note containing such stipulations as in this case, waive the benefit of the law exempting certain property from execution. In considering this question, the Court said that it was well settled that a debtor could sell his personal property exempt from execution, either in payment of his debts or for any other valuable consideration, so as to vest in the purchaser the absolute title, or even to mortgage it, to secure the payment of a debt. There is, however, an essential difference between an *executed* contract by which the owner is divested of title, and an *executory* agreement by which the debtor merely promises that in future he will not take advantage of or claim the benefits of a particular statute. The Court argues that the Legislature intended, by the enactments of such laws, to provide more for the dependent family of the debtor than for the debtor himself. The Legislature has said that certain property shall not be taken from the debtor, but it was found that they were so easily defended, being subject to all equities between the original parties, that they became in a measure disused as too cumbersome. Some ingenious banker therefore hit upon the expedient of taking a promissory note, with a power of attorney to confess judgment and waiver of exemption and homestead laws attached, the whole being without a seal.

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GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1874.

The condition of trade does not show much change, as business in most departments is slow, and the volume of transactions is quite limited. Some merchants hope for an early change for the better, but it must be borne in mind that a large share of Pittsburgh's trade depends on the home demand, and while the present depressed condition of our home industries continues, that demand must of necessity continue to be quite light. Until there is a revival of the manufacturing industries, our wholesale merchants and commission dealers must to a greater or less extent experience the dullness consequent thereon.

Prices are generally unchanged, and there are few new features of market interest to report. In grain there has been a little change for the better, but the market is still rather inactive at former prices. Country produce, groceries and iron remain unchanged and unchanged. Provisions are more nearly at an average state of activity than any other class of trade, although prices are comparatively quite high.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,658	6,977	13,635
Apples, bbls	141	160	301
Cheese, lbs	105		105
Corn, sacks	3,940	10,139	14,079
Wheat, sacks	326	4,885	5,211
Barley, sacks	2,840	645	3,485
Oats, sacks	572	675	1,247
Oats, sacks	5,166	8,703	13,869
Butter, pkgs	105	194	299
Potatoes, bush	1,525	3,630	5,155
Hay, bales	2,603	3,508	5,568

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN.—There is an improvement in the receipts which are 53,256 bushels for the past week, against 26,467 bushels for the preceding week. The demand is light, but has improved somewhat during the past few days. Transactions are primarily for corn, in which a moderate trade is done.

Wheat—The market continues rather dull as millers do not find an active trade for the product. Prices are generally unchanged, but red winter is a trifle easier. The receipts of wheat are 12,223 bushels for the past week. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 80@1 85; Pennsylvania White at $1 70@1 75; choice Ohio and Illinois do at $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 16@1 17.

Corn—Receipts for the week past were comparatively liberal, being 25,472 bushels. Shelled corn is in tolerable good supply, and prices have eased down somewhat. We quote high mixed at 77@78c per bushel; low mixed 75@76c. Ear corn is also arriving freely, and does not bring as much as the full value of it as ears allow a large proportion of cobs, but the actual present cost to the creditor who converts his claim into it is less than as an acre.

Oats—Receipts for the week past were comparatively liberal, being 25,472 bushels. Shelled corn is in tolerable good supply, and prices have eased down somewhat. We quote high mixed at 77@78c per bushel; low mixed 75@76c. Ear corn is also arriving freely, and does not bring as much as the full value of it as ears allow a large proportion of cobs, but the actual present cost to the creditor who converts his claim into it is less than as an acre.

Rye—The market is unchanged, trade being slow and unsatisfactory, and prices unchanged. Receipts for the past week are 1,050 bushels.

Barley—As the trade of brewers is very unsatisfactory there is little demand for barley and quotations would be entirely nominal, as none have been done to establish a market. Receipts are also nominal being only 1,612 bushels for the past week.

Flour—The market is unchanged, trade being slow and unsatisfactory, and prices unchanged. Receipts for the past week are 6,977 barrels. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber wheat flour $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of leading sales are: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 00@8 25; Wisconsin $6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $ 25; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 lb packages, $5 25 ⅌ dozen or $4 50@5 00 per barrel; corn meal 90 to $1 00; cornmeal $2 50@3 00.

HAY.—The receipts are 2,368 bales the past week, against 3,508 the preceding week. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00; choice do do $20 00@21 00; No. 1 do do $18 00@19 00; mixed do do $15 00@16 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2; Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ⅌ ton.

MILL FEED.—There is a fair demand at $1 10@1 15 ⅌ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ⅌ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ⅌ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ⅌ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ⅌ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The grocery trade continues slow, the customers to whom our wholesale merchants care to sell, although very steadily to the commercial policy. Prices generally are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ lb	*Spices.*	
Fancy	21@	Cloves, ⅌ lb	55 c
Choice	20@	Cassia, ⅌ lb	17½@18c
Prime	19@	Cassia, ⅌ ½ chest	40 c
Good	18 c	Nutmegs, ⅌ lb	85@1 40
Fair	17 c	Pepper, ⅌ lb	22 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	
Rio, in parcels	22 c	Strictly choice	70c
Rio, in bulk	21 c	Prime	65c
Java	30 c	Good	60c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½@	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10 c	Sugar drips	65@70c
Extra white A	10½@	Sugar	60@65c
Standard bards	10½@	*Rosins.*	
Extra white C	10 c	Layers, ⅌ box	$4 40
American extra C	9½@	Valentias, ⅌ lb	12 c
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Currants	7½c
		Prunes	12½@16c
Young Hyson	50@1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50@1 00	Common	5 c
Imperial	50@1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Japan	50@1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	50@1 00	*Soda.*	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, ⅌ 10-5 kgs	6c
Souchong	50@1 00	Bi-carb, ⅌ 1 lb papers	8c
Rice.		*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	18c
Louisiana	7½@8 c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

Of the New York markets we learn from the *Bulletin* that the $1 00 cotton loan has not existed throughout the week, and at the previous quotations of 17½@18c gold, a fair business is reported, for the season, for the month ending the 25th instant were 82,350 bales, a quarter of which were taken for the week ending the 16th. The supply has been increased by several arrivals, including that of the Scotia, and 4,000 bales by the Fulmar, but has thus been afforded buyers, who owing to this fact and the prospects of the future have been enabled to get the full quantities than last week, while in regard to the following grades it has been a matter of activity. Mild grades have been generally quiet, owing to scarcity, though there has been a steady business done in Tinges and Stains, which have ruled firm for all kinds. The receipts continue small, and the most desirable especially so, as they have been previously sold. In regard to crop prospects, a London authority places the highest estimate of the Ceylon crop is 50,000 tons, or 20,000 tons in excess of last season. Rating the Java crop at 70,000 tons, it is suffered at auction in Holland is fixed at 75,000 tons, or 10,000 tons in excess of last year. The Trading Company is not playing a trick in order to influence the future of the market. Java is a permanent source of large crop. Costa Rica, Guatamala and Venezuela have large crops in prospect. It is stated that Costa Rica is planting 300,000 plants, against 160,000 plants last year; the St. Domingo crop, it is said, will be 30,000 bags. Rio is expected to export, between January 1 and June 30, this year, nearly or fully 1,500,000 bags, the largest portion, as usual, coming to the United States; the Santos crop is put at 1,000,000 bags, but considerable of this goes to the Northern Continental ports.

Sugar has been generally quiet, but steady, with a good demand for all grades of refined, and prices unchanged. Refiners have most of the time absented themselves from the market, but latterly there has been more activity, and a fair business is reported, has resulted, the transactions being to a considerable extent in centrifugal, though partly in old crop. Molasses is dull and heavy. Rice is unchanged. Refined has sold fairly at 10¾@10¾c for hard grades and 9¾@10c for the softer descriptions of soft white the refiners still pursue the policy of keeping down the production, and there is every likelihood of remedying the disadvantage of unremunerative prices still occupies the attention of that portion of the trade.

New Orleans molasses the sales have been small, and the supply has in consequence been accumulating at the close. Fully prime to choice drum grades have been weak, and 64c has been the figure for a strictly good grade, while it is from 62½@63c in open kind, and the inferior grades, by reason of scarcity here and in New Orleans, have ruled very firm in price, and at one time quoted, though in general sale must be accepted as the highest figure the market will afford. Moderate sales of foreign have been made at 65@65c for Porto Rico; 64@65c for Demarara, with inferior at 60@62½c for Cienfuegos. Ohio and Mississippi has been heavy all day, and the severe competition in freight and passenger tariffs on the roads is by many thought will be pressing influence on this stock. Pacific Mail is comparatively neglected but is fairly steady at 33¾@34. There has been some activity in the fancy stocks to-day, and it is said that Mariposa Land and Mining stock will be placed on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, where mining securities are now so much in vogue. Money remains in abundant supply at three per cent. on call.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
January 27, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113	113	113	113		
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½	119½	119½	119½		
5-20's, 1865	116½	116½	116½	116½		
5-20's, 1865, new	117	117	117	117		
5-20's, 1867	118	118	118	118		
5-20's, 1868, new	118½	118½	118½	118½		
10-40's, coupons	116½	116½	116½	116½		
5-20's, 1869	116½	116½	116½	116½		
10-40's, coupons	116½	116½	116½	116½		
New 5's, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½		
New 5's, coupons	114½	114½	114½	114½		
Quick silver	22½	22½	22½	22½		
Pacific Mail	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	34½
Panama	111		111			
Adams Express	90		90			
Wells-Fargo Express	87½		87½			
American Express	60		60			
United States	56		56			
New York Central	97½		97½			
Erie	23½	23½	23½	23½		
Michigan Central	97½		97½			
Illinois Central	97½		97½			
Illinois Central, scrip	94		94			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½		97½			
Chicago & Northwestern	44½	44	44	45	44½	44½
Chicago & Rock Island	103½		103½		103½	103½
St. Paul, common	37½	37½	37½		37½	37½
St. Paul, preferred	56		56			
Wabash, common	15½	15½	15½	14½		14½
Fort Wayne	97½		97½	97½		
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Toledo & Wabash	15½		15½	15½		
Harlem	125		125			
Michigan Southern	87½		87½			
Lake Shore	71½		71½	71½	71½	71½
C. C. & I. C.	85		85			85
Tennessee, old	62		62			
Tennessee, new	62		62			
South Carolina, April	34		34			
Virginia	96		96			
Missouri 6's	96		96			

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central sales	75½	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	103½	....
Reading, sales	92	....
United Companies of N. Jersey	130½	130½
Oil Creek, sales	15	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	62	90
Minehill, sales	45½	....
Central Transportation, sales	45½	....
P. C. & St. Louis m. bonds, sales	82	....

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Cotton firmer but unchanged. Flour and rye unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1 06¾. Corn steady at 62@63c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 64@65c. Barley dull at $1 50@1 60. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork dull; held at $18 25. Dry salt meats and bacon dull and unchanged. Lard lower at 13¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; Western mixed 78@80c. Oats dull; white 40@42c; mixed 36@38c. Rye dull at 98c. Barley dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork nominally at $16 50@17 00. Bulk meats—shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9½c. Bacon dull and in buyer's favor; shoulders 8½@8½c; clear rib sides 11½@11¾c. Hams sugar cured 13@14c. Lard dull and weak; prime steam 12½c. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs firm at 22c. Whisky nominally 90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Cotton steady at 16¾c. Flour active at $5 50@5 60. Corn quiet at 66@68c. Wheat quiet at $1 05@1 10. Oats steady at 40@42c. Rye steady at $1 10@1 11. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $16 50@17 00. Lard dull and nominal; steam 13 3/8@13 7/8c; kettle 14c. Bulkmeats dull; some sold lower; shoulders 7½@7¾c. Bacon quiet. Hams unchanged. Greenmeats easier; shoulders 6¾@7c; side 9@9¼c. Whisky firm at 94c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 27.—Flour steady; Western superfine $4 25@4 50; common extras $4 75@5 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota do, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota do, $5 50@6 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $5 85@6 25; Illinois, $5 90@7 00; St. Louis, $5 75@6 50; Minnesota, $7 00@7 50. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 68@69c; high mixed 70c; yellow 70@71c; no grade 67c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 00. Wheat steady at $1 15. Corn quiet at 85c. Oats quiet at 72½c. Lard 13½c. Bacon firm at 9½@13½c. Bulkmeats steady at 7½@10½@10½c. Sugar cured hams 18c, all packed. Whisky firm at 90c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, Milwaukee spring, 97½c; No. 2, 88½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 in store, 31½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed, 49c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 58c; Barley weak; No. 2, in store at 71 27; No. 3, $1 10¾.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour, wheat and

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 27, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.27	27	86		Calm.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	30.05	36	58	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.95	36	90	S. E.	Gentle.	Foggy.

Mean barometer....30.05 Highest thermom....43
Mean thermom.....34 Lowest thermom.....18
Rainfall.....25

The Fetter-Ahl Land Case.

We have already noticed the suit in equity brought by Jacob Fetter, Sr., to compel David Ahl to account to him for an excess of measure, amounting to several acres, in a land sale. Ahl answers, in substance, that he took the land as agreed upon, as containing the stipulated amount, more or less. If the quantity was less he (Ahl) would be the loser; if more he would be the gainer. He denies that any deception was used, and asks to be dismissed with his reasonable costs and charges.

The "Post's" View.

The *Post* does not indorse the "circulation" twaddle in regard to the city printing. It adopts the views advanced in these columns, as conclusive. It says:

"The COMMERCIAL of yesterday has a very well considered article on the subject of city printing that merits the careful consideration of the Councils of both cities. It is a clear and concise exposition of the law, and needs no further amplification to reach the comprehension of every thinking member of the different Councils."

The Painter's Mill Accident.

The Coroner yesterday commenced an inquest in the case of Edward McCormick, whose horrible death at Painter's Iron Mills, in the Thirty-fifth ward, was chronicled in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The testimony shows that the fly-wheel, into which the deceased had fallen, was protected by a railing almost entirely around it, and that the open space where the deceased had fallen, was for the purpose of gaining access to the machinery for oiling it, and for starting the wheel when it is necessary to use a lever for that purpose. Owing to the absence of several witnesses, and the desire of the jurors to visit the scene of the accident, the inquest was adjourned till this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, an Irishman, and lived in Chartiers township. He leaves a wife and two children.

Iron Bridge on Second Avenue.

The efforts on foot to settle the differences between the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, Everson, McCrum & Co., and the city, are now in a fair way to succeed. The main difficulty lies in the guarding of the thoroughfare in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Forge, the railroad company being bound by ordinance for damages caused thereby to the mill property, and now, it is said, it has been decided by the parties concerned that the cheapest plan—the one which will avert any damage by guarding—is the erection of an iron bridge from the terminus of the wooden pavement to the Birmingham bridge. It is stated that plans have been prepared, and that Councils will be applied to for the necessary legislation to enable the city and the railroad company to erect the proposed structure. This step will remove the only obstacle in the way of the completion of its work by the Second Avenue Commission.

The Humane Society.

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chas. A. Colton in the chair.

Reports were received from the officers, but no business of public interest was transacted.

The Secretary, Mr. John S. Ritenour, read a letter from Pliny E. Chase, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, covering a draft of such by-laws for their government, as may not conflict with the charter of the parent society, or with the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

The report was accepted.

Adjourned.

The Proclamation.

Presuming that our readers are disgusted with the proclamation business, we will let them off easy this time, by merely stating that the document has not appeared in the official papers, nor, at this writing, in any other paper. The official copy was, at last accounts, still in the hands of the official printers, who stated that they would publish it in time to comply with the legal requirement—i. e., ten days before the election, or on the 6th of February next. It having appeared yesterday, several of the Taxpayers' Union people, with others, called at the *Gazette* office, and failing to get assurance that it would be published at once, asked for a proof-sheet copy. This was declined, the proprietors refusing to place in irresponsible hands an official document entrusted to them. A copy of the document was also refused.

What the Taxpayers' Union will now do cannot be foretold; but Judge Mellon avers that he is done with the matter. The legal question will likely be, or ought to be, decided on Saturday next, and if it is not, Mr. McCarthy, after taking his seat, may issue a proclamation for an election for ward officers, and withdraw the document issued by Mayor Blackmore.

Assets and Indebtedness of the City.

To-day Controller Snodgrass and his clerks will have completed the schedule of city property so far as, at this time, it can be ascertained. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for estimates of the value of property owned by the city, only the Fire Department having such a schedule. It is to be regretted that the Board of Revision, during the last year, did not appraise all the city property, but it did not, and the Controller is compelled to report upon old valuations, that are certainly far under the mark. In many important matters the estimate of the commissioners appointed under the Consolidation act, in 1866, is taken, while since then all property has appreciated.

As for instance the City Poor Farm, buildings and, are placed at only something over $88,000. Then part of the wharf upon the South Side is in dispute as to ownership; and who can estimate the interest of the city in the Pittsburgh Gas Company? The city gets $2,500,000 feet per year for nothing which at seventy-cents per thousand feet, the price paid by the city for all gas used over that amount, would net $9,375. At six per cent it would take a capital of $156,250 00 to produce that revenue. The estimate of property held by the Fire Department is $416,000 and over, considered a very close appropriation to its cash value.

The total indebtedness of the city is about $13,500,000 and the total assets foot up about $14,000,000.

Stamp Your Bank Checks.

The Bank Supervisors having recently received instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to cause an examination to be made of the various banks and banking houses in the country, in order to ascertain if the law regulating the duty on checks, orders for money and sight drafts on banks, bankers and trust companies, is being complied with, inspectors have within the past few days been making the rounds of the banks of this city. While in some cases they discovered some neglect on the part of bankers in respect of a strict compliance with the two-cent stamp act, the inspectors found that our banks and their depositors generally were observing the law almost to the letter.

The amendment of the law recently passed, provides that *any* "bank check, draft, order or *voucher* for the payment of any sum whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company," shall be liable to two cent duty. This will dispose of all the expedients now adopted to avoid payment of this duty.

Persons drawing, receiving or paying checks, should bear in mind that each and all are liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for omitting to stamp such papers, and the same if they neglect to cancel the stamps by writing the initials of the name of the person making the check, and the *date* of the cancellation. This cannot be done by using a ribbon stamp, but may be done by puncturing the stamp or driving a portion of it into the paper with a cutting stamp. Postal stamps are not available for the payment of this duty.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

Shall the Law be Obeyed or Evaded?

The *Dispatch* holds with the *Leader* that, under the Wallace act, the "lowest bid" for city printing cannot be determined unless circulation is measured. It says:

"The COMMERCIAL has taken a hand in the city printing controversy. It objects to circulation being brought into account on an award of the contract; and professes to believe that the work should go to the lowest bidder simply. But unless circulation is measured, how can it be determined what bidder is the lowest? Does the COMMERCIAL pretend that a paper which distributes only a few hundred copies per day is lower at fifty cents a square, than a paper, not of the largest circulation, but of the very smallest; and yet the purpose of the law is fulfilled. Take proposals for grading and paving a street, and the purpose is to notify all in the business of the time and place for receiving bids. It matters not a farthing to the contractors whether the notice appear in the *Dispatch*, *Mail* or *Leader*. All are equally accessible to him, and once the medium is designated, the law is fulfilled, without regard to circulation. The same principle might be illustrated in a hundred ways, but we need not spend further time in so doing.

In order not to be misunderstood, we repeat that our purpose is not to show that the law is better than some would have it, or worn than others think it, but to warn Councils against a manifest perversion of its letter and spirit—a perversion which will result, if permitted, in taking thousands of dollars annually out of the pockets of the people, under the special plea that the "largest circulation" and not the "lowest bid" is to govern the price to be paid. We may be pardoned, perhaps, for suggesting, as a curious fact connected with this controversy, that this insidious attempt to evade a law designed to protect the public from being plundered, has been made by two papers which have grown hoarse in bellowing for "reform," and berating those who, as they allege, have been swindling the people in this very matter of city printing!

It is important that the Councils of both cities should start right, under the new law, and hence we have endeavored to expose the attempts which have been made to mislead and misjudge them. If they stick to the plain, unmistakable terms of the law, they will award the printing to the "lowest responsible bidder," and save money to the people. If they attempt to pay a premium on circulation, at the expense of the people, they will not only violate the law and incur public censure, but will undoubtedly have their action reversed by the courts."

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

A Pittsburgher Shoots and Seriously Wounds His Wife, in St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Monday, says: William Page Fox last evening sought an interview with his wife, Lottie Wallace, who, after being married six years, had abandoned him for a year past, and taking up her residence with the family of Mr. Joseph Haines, at No. 501 Summit avenue.

Mr. Fox went into the kitchen at 6:15 last evening, where he found his wife. He wanted to have a private conversation with her. She refused to go to her room with him, telling him what he had to say to her must be said in public.

He then threw a revolver, threatening to shoot her, at the same time placing the weapon within a few inches of her head and firing. The ball struck her in the forehead, glanced, passing around under the exterior of the skull, and made its exit at the back of the head, making a severe flesh wound, as well as concussive injuries.

Mrs. Haines seized Fox as soon as he shot his wife and tried to hold him. He fired two shots at her, both going through her clothing, but fortunately doing her no bodily harm. He also tore her clothes nearly off of her. Mr. John Wagner then came to the assistance of the women folks, and succeeded in shoving Fox out through his coat sleeve under the left arm, but doing no other injury. Policeman Walsh, of the Mounted District, came in and arrested Fox.

Mr. Fox is about twenty-seven years of age, a railroad employee, and quite dissipated. He is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. His wife is twenty-one years old, and daughter of J. H. Wallace, of Allegheny City, Pa. She was seeking a divorce from her husband upon allegations of irregularities.

LIBRARY HALL LECTURES.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax on President Lincoln.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President of the United States, will deliver the next lecture in the Library Hall course, next Tuesday evening. His subject will be the life and character of the great martyr-President Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Colfax is a citizen so distinguished for the services he has rendered the country, and his name and fame are so well known throughout the length and breadth of the land, that he needs no special introduction anywhere—certainly not among the intelligent and patriotic people of Pittsburgh. Occupying as he did the third position in the Government during the period of Mr. Lincoln's administration, enjoying his closest acquaintance, friendship and confidence, and throughly sympathizing with him in all his manifold labors and sacrifices to vindicate the physical and moral integrity and perpetuity of the nation, Mr. Colfax's lecture historically considered cannot fail to prove a most excellent and instructive one, while we may be quite sure it will also be full of striking intellectual and literary beauties.

The Chamber of Commerce.

There was a fair attendance of merchants at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and the first sale made was 2,000 bushels of wheat from a Wellsville, Ohio, firm to Marshall, Kennedy & Co. It is likely that the Corn Exchange will abandon their present place of business and join in the organization now having permanent quarters.

Mr. O. M. Holloway, President of the Cincinnati Chamber, telegraphed on Tuesday, too late for the meeting, as follows:

"The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce thanks you for your dispatch, just received, informing it of the successful opening of your Chamber of Commerce, and very heartily congratulate you upon your auspicious beginning. That it may greatly promote the prosperity of your enterprising and growing city, is the sincere wish of this Chamber.

A Family Nearly Starved.

Mrs. Schroedern, residing in the Third ward, Allegheny, appeared at the office of Secretary McGonnigle of the Poor Board, yesterday afternoon, and presented a paper signed by an Alderman, setting forth that the official had visited three children of Mrs. S., at the Third ward school house, and found them suffering with hunger. They said they had eaten neither breakfast nor dinner. The magistrate asserts that the woman is honest and industrious, but could not get work sufficient to feed her little ones. Her husband is in the Workhouse. Temporary relief was furnished, and the Secretary will visit the house of Mrs. S., on Howard street, today, when measures will be taken to relieve the suffering family.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Jared M. Brash and Andrew Lyons, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of each of the said bankrupts, and on motion of Malcolm Hay, Esq., their attorney, orders made for meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, at the office of Samuel Harper, Register, for the purpose of considering a proposition to be submitted by each of said bankrupts in full settlement and satisfaction for their respective debts. Register Harper will preside at said meeting and report the result to this Court.

H. T. Chaffey, bankrupt, Warren county. It appearing that the requirements of the act have been complied with, it is ordered that the said resolution of composition and the statement of assets and debts be filed; and it is ordered that the provisions of composition accepted by said resolution be binding on all the creditors whose names and addresses are and the amounts of the debts due, as shown in said statement, and all the proceedings heretofore had in this case are hereby confirmed absolutely.

John Kemmler, Allegheny city, bankrupt. The final account of John Kemmuier confirmed absolute and the said assignee discharged.

Heckleman & Hammel, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of the assignees presented and an order made confirming the compromise agreement with Barbara Heckleman, and the assignees directed to pay to said Barbara Heckleman the sum of $1,500 out of the funds in their hands.

Wm. D. Peat, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Petition for an order revoking the order of adjudication and dismissing all proceedings, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein, Clarion county. On motion of Jacob Cohen, Esq., solicitor for debtor, the answer and demand for jury trial withdrawn and debtor consented to adjudication, and on motion of solicitor for petitioning creditors, the debtor named was adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register.

Keese, Perry & Co. bankrupts, Crawford county. The rule on the bankrupts to show cause why they should not file their individual schedules discharged as to Charles H. Ames and continued as to Oliver Keese and F. M. Pratt to the 11th prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,986 10.

Mrs. M. J. Erickson filed a petition for the benefit of the act according to married women their separate earnings.

In the case of H. Blunck vs. Samuel W. Carr, the jury found for the defendant. Rule according to verdict for plaintiff.

Reiter, Lavely & Co. vs. Nellis & Co., two cases; on trial. Action on book account.

The remaining cases on yesterday's list will be subject to call to-day.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of M. A. McSwiggen, executor of James McCabe, deceased, vs. Rev. John Hickey is on trial before Judge White. This is an action to recover $8,811 08. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant made to his own order and indorsed to the testator a promissory note for $4,000, payable ten days after date, which was July 6th, 1868. The note was not paid, and it now, with interest, amounts to $8,360 09. It is further alleged that Rev. Hickey rented, by parol agreement, from decedent, a certain house and premises on Eagle street, Sixth ward, at the rate of $150 per annum in addition to the payment of water rents, and that the defendant has failed to pay two and a half years' rent thereof, with interest to date, amounting to $451 08. The defendant avers that he has fully paid the amount of the note, which was given for a temporary loan. The defendant further holds as to the alleged claim for rent, that he rented the premises of Messrs. Smith, Wm. & Smith and H. F. Hughes, all of whom are well known and highly respected citizens of this community, and thorough business men. If you have occasion to visit this establishment you will be sure of a cordial reception and a pleasant visit, and should you have an order you may rest assured it will be satisfactorily filled.

An Artist in Cloth.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring the latest styles of garments, manufactured in the best manner and of the finest material, should by all means call upon our friend Mr. B. Feigel, No. 53 Smithfield street, who has now in stock a full assortment of seasonable goods, selected with great care expressly for this market. And no establishment in Pittsburgh can be found to inspire more confidence than the well known reputation of Mr. Feigel for giving perfect fits and entire satisfaction is too well known to require from us any further comment. Give him a call, examine his goods and prices and be convinced.

Macinn's

Excelsior Crackers always give general satisfaction.

Be Sure and Call for

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you are troubled with a bad cough or cold. It will give you relief. For sale by every respectable druggist. One bottle 25 cents; five bottles for $1 00.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the falsity of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that consumption is incurable has delayed physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients have died with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a calamity which they supposed inevitable. It is now proved, however, that *consumption can be cured*, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by these same medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday. There all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. TTSS

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by DR. CLARK & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the throat and lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations having been made, none offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the credulity and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to disclose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy now known. Look for Dr. CLARKAN & MCKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

DIED:

SMYTH—Tuesday, January 26th, 1875, at Manchester, Pa., CHARLES ALFRED, eldest son of R. F. and E. J. Smyth, aged 2 years, 9 months and nine months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Mansfield, Pa., THURSDAY, January 28th, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will leave Jackson's Livery Stable, Third avenue, at 9 A. M.

EASTON—On Monday, January 25, at Sparta, New Jersey, ALEXANDER N. EASTON, father-in-law of Rev. S. Laird, of this city, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

WATSON—On Wednesday, January 27th, at 6 P. M., ANN J. WATSON, wife of John Watson, Esq., in the forty-sixth year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RHODES—Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. LUCY RHODES, in the eighty-third year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 95 Western avenue, Allegheny, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers; all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to

LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street,
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

IN THE COMMON PLEAS COURT No. 1.

In the matter of the Application of the Hazelwood Building and Loan Association for a Decree of Dissolution. No. 733. March 1, 1875.

And now, January 16, 1875, the foregoing petition being presented in open Court, on motion of Rodgers and Oliver, Attorneys for petitioners, the same is ordered to be filed; on SATURDAY, February 13, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., is appointed for hearing said petition, notice whereof shall be given by the Prothonotary, by publication in two papers in the county of Allegheny daily, consecutively, for two weeks.

By the Court. From the Record.
E. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

SAFE LIGHT IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTha

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"St. Mario" was exceedingly well given last night by Mr. Davenport and his able support. For to-night "Othello" is announced. Mr. Davenport takes no lessons from Booth or Salvini, but has his own conception of the characters he assumes. We therefore anticipate a very general interest in his performance of a part of which more has been said and written in this city than of any other, during the past year. There will be a large and eminently critical audience to see what it shall see.

"The Bohemian Girl."

The performance of the "Bohemian Girl" by the Gounod Club, for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Association, will take place at Library Hall to-night. Financially the result is an assured success; and the Club will gain new laurels.

Ilma De Murska.

The concert to be given on Monday evening next, at Library Hall, by Mme. Ilma De Murska and her troupe, is attracting much attention in musical circles. The following is clipped from the New York *Tribune*:

"The troupe is certainly a brilliant one, and likely to command success in the extensive tour for which this New York *debut* is intended as a preliminary. Mme. Murska chose for her first piece last night the Jewel Scene from "Faust," one of the greatest and best known of her triumphs. What possible eloquence of delivery is there; what rich and dazzling embellishment, what marvel of florid vocal display, that she does not lavish upon this famous scene? She has made it one of the most stupendous curiosities of art. Nothing in American experience of the stage or the concert room bears any comparison with it—except some of the other performances of Mme. de Murska herself."

The sale of seats will begin to-morrow morning at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Miss Sallie Adams, Miss Gussie Miaco, Miss Lucy Clifton, M. and Mlle D'Omer, Jule Keen, L. B. Shimer, Gorman and Romer, Miaco and Hindes, Harry Williams and others of note will appear at the old Varieties Theater, to-night, in an entirely new bill of novelties. To-morrow afternoon a matinee will be given for the benefit of the puddlers and helpers of this city now out of employment, at which the company and attaches have volunteered to appear.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Poor Board will make an official visit to the Farm to-morrow.

THE $20,000 discovery in the Allegheny Trust Company is a mule's nest.

THERE was a large attendance of business men on 'Change yesterday.

THE boilers don't appear to want a public discussion regarding the strike.

A NEW map of the police districts of Allegheny decorates the wall of the Mayor's office.

A HORSE was strangled to death with his halter, at the Allegheny Poor Farm, Tuesday night.

MRS. SCOTT, of Mulberry alley, was severely injured by a fall on the ice yesterday.

ALDERMAN PATTERSON, of the South Side, is slowly recovering from a dangerous illness.

TEN men were discharged from the Allegheny City Poor Farm yesterday for refusing to work.

PREPARATIONS are being made to lay the vulcanite pavement on the sidewalks of Second avenue.

THE puddling department at Zug's mills has not resumed operations on the old scale, nor on any other scale.

AN old man slipped and fell upon the sidewalk on Market street, Tuesday afternoon, and was severely injured.

WILLIAM DICK, lately employed at the confectionery of L. T. Yoder, is charged with the larceny of a lot of candy.

REV. F. L. R. SENOUR was, last evening, duly installed pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth ward.

MRS. WEIBLE, of Beaver avenue, Allegheny, jumped from a window of her house, Tuesday night. She is insane.

THE Illuminating School Board is taking a census of its scholars, to determine whether the district is entitled to another teacher.

PUDDLERS on the South Side are soliciting contributions to enable them to stand out against the proposed reduction of wages.

THE Allegheny Printing Committee's regular meeting should have been held last evening, but there was not a quorum present.

THE Democratic City Executive Committee met last evening, but without transacting any business adjourned till Monday evening next.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the coming Centennial tea-party. Mrs. S. Jones has gone to Washington to ascertain as to matters relative thereto.

JAMES ROGERS was committed to jail yesterday, by Deputy Mayor Mitchell, to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery, on oath of Terrance Shields.

LADIES of the United Presbyterian church, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, are actively engaged in looking after and relieving cases of distress in that district.

BARKER, an Allegheny constable, has prosecuted Frederick Hall for personal injuries, but Barker tried to levy on Hell's fiery stead.

THE manufacture of barrels at the Workhouse has been suspended. Machinery is being put up for making lead kegs, and the prisoners will shortly be engaged at keg making.

ON TUESDAY evening a little child of Mr. Charles Ott, Street Commissioner of the Sixth district, was severely burned by a bed taking fire at the house of Mr. O., in Allentown.

THE South Side Aldermen talk of a meeting for consultation relative to the opinion of Attorney General Dimmick adverse to their right to be candidates under the new Constitution.

THE statement that the puddling furnaces of Zug & Co. are running at six dollars per ton is an error. The members of the firm say they are not running the furnaces at that price, but at a higher rate.

A DRUNKEN man named Davis fell from a towboat into the Allegheny river, above the Suspension bridge, on the northern side, yesterday. He was fished out, taken to the toll house and dried, and departed sober.

THE season of Lent will begin this year on the 10th of February, much earlier than it has done since 1859. Easter will be the earliest period upon which it can ever possibly occur. On some years Easter falls as late as the 25th of April.

DANIEL F. SHERRY, now one of the capable and efficient clerks in the City Controller's office, announces himself a candidate for Alderman under the new Constitution, in the Sixth ward. Mr. Sherry's candidacy is subject to Republican rules. If nominated and elected he will creditably fill that much abused position.

TERRANCE SHIELDS, an independent candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth ward, was assaulted by a man named Rogers, near the City Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon. The man displayed a slung-shot and demanded money. Mr. Shields escaped to Deputy Mayor Michael's office. Rogers is now in jail.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton steady at 15¾ @15¾c. Futures closed weak; sales of 37,400 bales, as follows: January, 15 5-16c; February, 15 5-32@15 3-16c; March, 15 7-16@15 15-32c; April, 15¾@15 25-32c; May, 16 1-16@16 3-32c; June, 16 15-32@16 7-16c; July, 16 23-32c; August, 16¾@16 29-32c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Cotton—demand fair; sales 7,050 bales; prices steady and stronger, recovering the partial falling off of yesterday; good ordinary 13¾c; strict good ordinary 13¾@13⅞c; low middling to strict low middling 14@14⅝c; middling to strict middling 14⅞@15⅜c; good middling to middling fair 15⅝@15¾c. Receipts 5,327 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 2,500 bales. Stock 226,533 bales. Unsold last evening 168,800 bales. On shipboard 139,000 bales. Gold 112⅝; sight par. Sterling 5½.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Flour quiet; low grades scarce; superfine $5 00@5 12½; double extra $5 25; treble extra $5 50@5 62½; choice $6 00 is the only weaker; mixed 85c; yellow and white 84@85c. Oats 69c. Bran scarce at $1 50. Hay dull; prime $24 00; choice $27 00. Pork quiet but firmer at $19 50 for some new standard; $20 00 for old. Dry salt meats quiet and firm at 7@7½@8@8½c. Bacon—small stock and fair demand at 8½@9@11@11½c. Hams very dull at 12@13½c. Lard dull; tierce, packers, 10½c; refined 10½c. Sugar in light supply and firm at 6¾@7½c; prime to choice 7¼@8¼c. Molasses quiet; fair 48@50c; prime or strictly prime 55@60c. Coffee held 1c @ ⅝ higher than yesterday; market excited; fair to prime 15¾@20c. Cornmeal dull at $5 50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Hogs—Receipts 5,230 head. Market opened moderately active and subsequently became dull and heavy, and closed with 1,000 left unsold; common $5 00@6 00; medium $6 05@6 80; good packing and butchers' $7 00@7 25; bulk of sales at $6 80@7 10. Shipments 183 head.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, January 27.—Arrived and departed—Jas. Rees, Paducah and return. The City of Helena is loading for Vicksburg. River 6 feet 10 inches and rising. The heavy rain all day still continues; mercury 50.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—River still rising; 14 feet 9 inches on the shoals. Weather cloudy and damp. Arrived—Bransford, Upper Cumberland.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—River swelling slightly all day, but the gorge still holds. Weather mild and foggy.

OIL CITY, PA., January 27.—River closed.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—River fell 4 inches. Weather warm and cloudy to day; heavy rain to-night. Arrived—Bismarck and Great Republic, New Orleans; City of Augusta, Arkansas River. Departed—Eckeris, Bismarck; Great Republic and May Miller, Cincinnati; City of Augusta, White river.

VICKSBURG, January 27.—Up—City of Alton, Down—R. W. Dugan. Weather warm and clear. River fell 4 feet.

EVANSVILLE, January 26.—A light drizzling rain fell all day; mercury 41 to 47. River risen 1 foot; 7 10 feet on gauge. Port list: Up—Mary Houston, Thomas Sinclick and George Roberts. Down—Minnesota, Florence Lee, Silverthorn and Pat Cleburne, all with fair trips. Business active.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—Navigation is still suspended. Tugs have broken gorge twice for seven miles above the city wharf, but it has lodged at the head of the falls. River rising, with 6 feet in the canal. Weather warm; rain has been falling all day.

GAS EXPLOSION.

A Hotel Keeper Badly Burned.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion of gas occured at the Falstaff House, corner of Second avenue and Grant street, in which the proprietor of the house, Mr. John Filson, narrowly escaped death. It appears that the supply pipe, in the vault under the sidewalk, has been leaking badly for a month, and yesterday at the hour mentioned, Mr. Filson went into the vault with a lighted candle, to look after the packing away of some ice, and the moment he got in the explosion occurred. Mr. Filson was thrown down with great violence, so great was the force of the explosion, and his hands, face and breast were severely burned. The heavy whiskers on his face were burned off entirely.

The leak which caused the explosion was, as we have stated, in the supply pipe, and has existed for a month. A son of Mr. Filson states that the Pittsburgh Gas Company have been notified of the leak half a dozen times within the past three weeks. One day a man called and made an examination of the premises, and said the leak was in the meter. After advising Mr. Filson to put white lead on the meter he went away. His advice was followed, but the gas still continued to escape. Another man called and he also said the fault was in the meter. Mr. Filson had been apprehensive that the leak was in the supply pipe, but the assurances of the Gas Company's employees that it was not caused him to dismiss all fears concerning the vault. Otherwise, he would not have ventured in there with a candle.

Reported Destitution Denied.

A lady—an active member of the Relief Society—states that the report that there is destitution, bordering on starvation, in the Twelfth ward, is untrue. It is well known that the poorer classes have suffered and do suffer this winter more than usual, but there is no necessity for exaggeration. The Poor Board and the Relief Societies have had more frequent and more urgent calls this season than for some years, but the more favored of our citizens have been liberal in their contributions, and the work of relieving the needy is progressing satisfactorily and well. There are none in the Twelfth ward wanting food who fail to obtain it.

Professor Otto Wuth.

The *Evening Chronicle* in referring to this gentleman's removal has the following: We bring it to the notice of the public that Professor Otto Wuth has removed his Chemical Laboratory and consulting office to No. 29 Water street, where manufacturers, merchants, dealers, farmers, etc., may receive all information pertaining to chemical questions. Professor W. has a well established reputation among the trade as an expert in fuels and various analyses, and opinion on technical topics. Iron men constantly consult him on ores, coals, etc., and glass manufacturers have found, in many respects, that the work done for them by Professor W. could not easily be done by any other analyst. Merchants have frequently occasions when the definite information, obtained by chemical means, proves of very essential value to them in their trades. To such, and many others, we can confidently advise to apply to Professor Wuth. They will find, as many have found, that his opinions are trustworthy, full and detailed, and valuable.

Enterprise and Success.

One of our most enterprising and corresponding successful business firms is that of J. P. Smith, Son & Co., manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in lamps and glassware, 181 Liberty avenue, whose card appears in our advertising columns this morning. We take pleasure in recommending this firm to the trade and adverting to their claims upon the public patronage. The house was established in 1860, since which time its trade has constantly increased, in all now it extends throughout the entire West and South, reaching such distant points as San Antonio, Texas and Helena, Montana Territory. The stock is large and a specially desirable one from which to select goods, including as it does every description of lamp goods and glassware, such as window glass, druggist's vials and table ware. The firm is composed of Messrs. J. P. Smith, W. L. Smith and H. F. Hughes, all of whom are well known and highly respected citizens of this community, and thorough business men. If you have occasion to visit this establishment you will be sure of a cordial reception and a pleasant visit, and should you have an order you may rest assured it will be satisfactorily filled.

An Artist in Cloth.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring the latest styles of garments, manufactured in the best manner and of the finest material, should by all means call upon our friend Mr. B. Feigel, No. 53 Smithfield street, who has now in stock a full assortment of seasonable goods, selected with great care expressly for this market. And no establishment in Pittsburgh can be found to inspire more confidence than the well known reputation of Mr. Feigel for giving perfect fits and entire satisfaction is too well known to require from us any further comment. Give him a call, examine his goods and prices and be convinced.

Macinn's

Excelsior Crackers always give general satisfaction.

Be Sure and Call for

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you are troubled with a bad cough or cold. It will give you relief. For sale by every respectable druggist. One bottle 25 cents; five bottles for $1 00.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the falsity of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that consumption is incurable has delayed physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients have died with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a calamity which they supposed inevitable. It is now proved, however, that *consumption can be cured*, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by these same medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday. There all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. TTSS

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by DR. CLARK & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the throat and lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations having been made, none offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the credulity and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to disclose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy now known. Look for Dr. CLARKAN & MCKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874